

# Newport Mercury

VOLUME CXLIX.—NO. 10.

NEWPORT, R. I., AUGUST 18, 1906.

WHOLE NUMBER 8,33.

## The Mercury.

—PUBLISHED BY—  
THE MERCURY PUBLISHING CO.

JOHN P. SANBORN, Editor.

152 THAMES STREET.

NEWPORT, R. I.

THE NEWPORT MERCURY was established in June, 1858, and is now in its hundred and forty-ninth year. It is the oldest newspaper in the Union, and, with less than half a dozen exceptions, the oldest printed in the English language. It is a large quarto weekly of forty-eight columns filled with interesting reading—editorial, state, local and general news, well selected, miscellany and valuable farmers' and household departments. Reaching so many households in this and other states, the limited space given to advertising is very valuable to business men.

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ROGER WILLIAMS LODGE, No. 285, Order Sons of St. George—Percy Jeffery, President; Fred Hall, Secretary. Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays.

NEWPORT TEXT, No. 15, Knights of Macleay—George G. Wilson, Commander; Charles S. Grandall, Record Keeper. Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays.

COURT WANTS, No. 679, FORESTERS OF AMERICA—William Ackerman, Chief Ranger; John B. Mason, Jr., Recording Secretary. Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays.

THE NEWPORT HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY—Alexander MacLellan, President; David McIntosh, Secretary. Meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays.

LADIES' AUXILIARY, Ancient Order of Hibernians (Division 1)—Miss B. M. Casey, President; Miss M. A. Sullivan, Secretary. Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays.

OCEAN LODGE, No. 1, A. O. U. W.—Robert F. Jenkins, Master; William Perry, B. D. Davley, Recorder. Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays.

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REDWOOD LODGE, No. 11, K. of P.—William Champlin, Chancellor; Commander, Robert A. Franklin, Keeper of Records and Seal; Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays.

DAVIS DIVISION, No. 5, U. R. K. of P.—Sir Knight Captain William H. Langley; Everett L. Gorton, Recorder. Meets 1st Friday.

CLAN MCLEOD, No. 188—James Graham, Chief; Alexander Gillespie, Secretary. Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays.

## Local Matters.

### Medals Awarded.

Wednesday afternoon Mayor Cottrell presented three medals to men who had risked their lives to save others from drowning. The presentation took place at Easton's Beach, under the direction of Commodore W. E. Longfellow, superintendent of the United States Volunteer Life Saving Corps in Rhode Island.

The heroic act of A. J. O'Connor in the employ of the Old Colony Steamboat Company, who, on the morning of March 27th, jumped overboard to save one of the crew of the burning steamer Plymouth, is still fresh in the memory of many people. August 27th, 1905, Charles C. Swan rescued a young woman from drowning at Easton's Beach and on July 4th Theodore Cookingham also rescued a man from drowning at the beach. Accordingly, these three men were presented with these medals as a token of the appreciation of their valuable services.

A certificate of honor was presented to Arthur Powers for assisting in a rescue. All the men are members of the Life Saving Corps.

It is safe to say that the clam bake by the Middletown M. E. Church at Southwick's Grove on Wednesday next will not disappoint the patrons as did the one by the Christian Church last Wednesday. The Methodist Church has an enviable reputation for serving excellent bakes, with never a fiasco in the many years that they have had them. Those who go to the Grove next Wednesday are assured that they will be plenty of clams, and an abundant supply of all the "fixings" that go with them, as well as waiters enough to properly serve the patrons. There will be carriages to meet the cars at Forest avenue.

The Reynolds Family Association held its annual reunion at Wickford Thursday. There were from seventy-five to one hundred present. Rev. and Mrs. F. B. Coles of Wickford were a portion of the reception committee. Addresses were made by many prominent persons who claim connection with the name.

The fund for the silver service for the Battleship Rhode Island now amounts to \$7,519.95. Nearly all the contributions of late came from this city and the adjoining towns in this county.

Mrs. A. C. Littrent and daughters, the Misses Lulu and Elsie Littrent, of Metuchen, N. J., are guests of Mrs. Charles E. French.

## Echoes of the Carnival.

Since the close of the Carnival there has naturally been much talk about it in Newport. There are some who are loud in their praise of the affair and others as vehemently condemn it. Some business men made money out of the large crowd of strangers that came here, while others, who do business largely with the wealthy summer residents, claim that their trade was injured during the week owing to the fact that their customers would not come down into the business section during the celebration.

Several of the local clergymen touched upon the incidents of the Carnival during the sermons last Sunday. Rev. Mr. Heeneey of St. George's Church condemned some of the features of the week, but attributed them to the fact that the people wished them. Correspondents of local papers have attempted to make political capital by attributing to the police commission the features to which Mr. Heeneey objected.

The facts probably are that there were some incidents of the Carnival that should not have been permitted. But if such an affair is to be given at all some allowance must be made for the exuberant spirits of the visitors. The fact that some took advantage of the liberty permitted them merely shows that there are some who are always ready to take every advantage.

Whether or not there will ever be another Carnival remains to be seen. Certain it is that there will be violent opposition to it from many. It is somewhat of a question whether or not we should again be able to draw such a crowd as we did this year. Unfortunately all the advertised attractions could not be carried out—a fact that Newporters recognized whether the visitors did or not.

Many members of the committees did excellent work from the time that the Carnival was first talked of. Others did not attend to the work that had been assigned to them until too late to properly perform their tasks. The fact that the Newport season was at its height so that even the ardent enthusiasts could not do all they wished to support the committee contributed considerably to a loosening of the attractions of the week, while there was a very lukewarm attitude and even outspoken hostility on the part of certain citizens. For these reasons there is considerable question whether or not Newport will have a Carnival next year.

### Lawn Tennis Tournament.

The National Lawn Tennis Tournament will open at the Newport Casino next week and will as usual attract a large gathering. This is one of the leading events of strictly amateur sport of the year and people are drawn here from all over the country to follow the contests. This year there have been an unusually large number of entries and interest runs high. All of the leading tennis players of the country are entered and there is some young blood that promises to develop well within a year or two. Beals C. Wright, who holds the national championship, will be called upon to defend his title. He is considerably handicapped, owing to the fact that until recently he has been incapacitated from practice by an injured hand. He is now playing in very good form however and his supporters express confidence in his ability to retain the championship.

Deputy Sheriff Frank P. King has made frequent visits to Block Island this week with warrants for the men who are alleged to have taken part in the recent "raids" there. Two batches of prisoners have been brought over and arraigned before Clark Kelley in the District Court. All have been released on bail, John Dring and Harold A. Peckham being the bondsmen. The cases are assigned for a hearing on August 24 and the trial will probably be about two weeks later. There are still more warrants to be served on some fishermen who are at present away from the island. It is understood that there will be no attempt made to dodge the warrants but all the defendants will stand trial.

The best public band concert of the season was given by the New Port Band on Washington square on Thursday evening in the presence of a large gathering. The illuminations of Carnival Week had been allowed to remain in position for the occasion and added a gala touch to the scene. The New Port Band has recently been re-organized under the leadership of Harry K. Howard and gives evidence of careful training and conscientious work on the part of the members. The solo work on trombone and cornet was very fine and encore were demanded. After the concert the members of the band were entertained at the Lawrence Club.

## Horticultural Exhibit.

The annual exhibition of the Newport Horticultural Society opened at the Casino Monday afternoon, continuing three days. The exhibits were large and varied—much larger than in previous years. Competition was most keen and several out-of-town gardeners were present to compete in the various specimens. The dahlias made a fine showing and attracted much favorable comment. The principal exhibits were displayed in the Casino Theatre. On the stage were tables containing foliage plants, orchids in bloom and many other species. On the floor were tall palms, and out flowers adorned the tables about the sides of the room. There were hardy plants at the entrance to the building, exhibited by F. L. Ziegler, and they took the first prize. In the contest for the best centerpiece of dahlias Gibson Brothers were awarded the first prize, using Bouneimau Lingling dahlias, of the cactus variety, in pink. It was a very striking exhibit. The second went to Miss Fanny Foster, Andrew Christensen, gardener, and the third to Mrs. Slater, John Sharley gardener, both using Krenbilde dahlias.

There were five entries in the class for decorations of outdoor-grown flowers and foliage, dahlias and roses excluded. The first prize was awarded to Miss Foster, whose gardener had arranged an effective decoration of white altheas with fern. The second was given to Mrs. T. J. Emery, Alexander Anderson gardener, and the third to Mrs. Ogden Goellet, Collin Robertson gardener, the former using pink asters and the latter red salvia.

In the special class for prizes offered by Mrs. E. J. Berwud, for the best table decoration the arrangement to show originality, there were three competitors. The first prize was awarded to Perry Belmont, John Marshall gardener, who used a tree effect of Farleyense fern with white stephanotis flowers. The second went to Mrs. Robert Goellet, Collin Robertson gardener, who used pink carnations and asparagus vine.

Gibson Brothers on Wednesday had a very handsome exhibit of gladiolus blooms. It was said to be handsomer than any exhibit at the show for competition.

### Attempted Burglary.

In the small hours of Thursday morning the police had a busy call to the residence of Mr. and Mrs. I. Townsend Burden on Bellevue avenue where indications of a serious attempt at burglary had been discovered. No time was lost in responding to the call, two officers being hastily despatched on bicycles while a large squad of policemen were rushed down Bellevue avenue in the patrol wagon. That the man got away was not due to any remissness on the part of the police.

There seems to have been good ground for the alarm. The family were awakened about 2:30 o'clock by the prolonged barking of a pet dog, a circumstance so unusual that a strict investigation was immediately made. Servants were aroused to help in the search, with the result that a window was found open on the lower floor. A telephone message was sent for the police and pending their arrival a thorough search was made for any intruders. Nothing was found disarranged but the family was convinced that some one had entered the house. The police hunted through the grounds with lanterns and maintained a guard about the house for several hours, but if there had been a stranger he had made good his escape when the lights flashed up.

There was considerable talk of a mysterious boat that had been seen off the cliffs previous to the alarm and which was not in evidence when things quieted down. It was the theory of some that a gang of crooks came in a boat to see what they could get about the wealthy residence of Newport. Such tactics have been tried before and the theory is not unreasonable.

### Burglar Escaped.

The residence of Dr. Frederick Bradley on High Street was entered by an unknown man at an early hour Sunday morning. The intruder was discovered in one of the sleeping rooms and the occupant gave the alarm. The man fled through a window on the lower floor and got safely away. The police were notified and responded promptly but were unable to find trace of the intruder. It appeared to be more a case of over indulgence in liquor than a deliberately planned burglary. The police took in a suspect but the person that saw the intruder was unable to identify the prisoner and he was released.

Miss Ellenbeth S. Champlin and Miss Marie Stevens are spending two weeks at the Bear House, Bear Island, Lake Winapeaukee, N. H.

## Motor Boat Race.

Although the big motor boat race scheduled for Carnival Week could not be carried out there was a lively brush between two fast motor boats on Sunday last which attracted much attention. It had been planned to have the race on Saturday but owing to the dense fog it had to be postponed, and as one of the owners had to leave on Monday the race had to be held on Sunday or not at all. The contestants were the Den, owned by Mr. J. H. Hoadley, and the Dixie, owned by Mr. E. J. Schroeder.

Sunday the weather was ideal for such an event. There was hardly a breath of air stirring and the surface of the bay was as calm as a mill pond. The course was carefully staked out under the direction of Lieutenant Commander Jewell of the War College, his share of the work being done in a manner that won the highest commendation from the racers. There was a large number of small boats out to see the race.

The Dixie was much larger than the Den and considerably faster but of course had to give a considerable time allowance. Both boats crossed the line for the start in good shape with less than two seconds difference. The Dixie at once took the lead and kept it over the entire course of a little less than thirteen miles, making it in 33 minutes, 16 1/2 seconds. Unfortunately the time of the Den could not be taken as she broke down after completing almost the entire course, but her machinery went bad before the first two miles was covered.

### A Quiet Wedding.

Miss Mary Alleta Bookstaver, daughter of Judge and Mrs. Henry W. Bookstaver, was married to Mr. Charles Edward Knoblauch, son of Mr. Charles Knoblauch of New York, at the home of the bride's parents, "Wyuwy," on Purgatory Road at noon on Wednesday. The house was prettily decorated with palms and cut flowers.

The ceremony, which was witnessed by a small gathering of relatives and intimate friends, was performed by Rev. Edward Benton Coe, D. D., LL. D., senior pastor of the Collegiate Church of New York City, assisted by Rev. Ralph B. Pomeroy, curate of Emmanuel Church. The bride wore a dress of white tulle and carried a shower bouquet of bride roses. The bride and groom were both unattended. A wedding breakfast was served.

The groom was a member of Roosevelt's Rough Riders and was in Cuba during the Spanish-American War, where he served with distinguished honors.

The presents were numerous and beautiful, among the number being a diamond and pearl necklace, the gift of the groom.

Mr. and Mrs. Knoblauch left in the afternoon for New York and sailed for Europe, where they will spend their honeymoon.

### Rhode Island Accepted.

The battleship Rhode Island has been accepted by the United States Navy Department as the result of the report of the board of officers upon her final trial test, held on Aug. 9 to 11. The correction of certain minor defects, including, it is said, unimportant changes in the engines, will have to be made by the contractors before the final acceptance of the vessel is made. The board commented favorably upon the general condition of the Rhode Island. The battleship will go to the Charlestown Navy Yard at Boston soon after the naval review by President Roosevelt off Oyster Bay on Sept. 7, and it is anticipated that repair work will commence soon after her arrival there.

One of the most brilliant social functions of the season was that given by Mr. and Mrs. J. Mitchell Clark at "Gray Craig," in honor of General and Mrs. J. Fred Pierson, who are their guests. Gen. and Mrs. Pierson have spent their summers at Newport for many years and are very popular with the cottage colony. There was a large gathering present to greet them.

Master Fred Bryant, son of Mr. and Mrs. George H. Bryant, who has been ill with typhoid fever, is on the road to recovery, the crisis having been passed. He came down with the fever some time ago while on an automobile trip with his parents and was at once brought home.

Dr. Norman McLeod, son of Mr. and Mrs. Angus McLeod of this city, has been very seriously ill with diphtheria in Boston, the disease having been contracted during his practice in the contagious ward of a Boston Hospital.

Colonel William F. Clarke has been confined to his home by illness during the past week.

Mrs. John P. Simmons of Bristol, R. I., is visiting relatives in this city.

## Warships Here.

Newport harbor and Narragansett Bay have seen many of the powerful warships of the United States Navy during the past three weeks. Hardly had the fleet of eight mighty battleships, under the command of Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans, taken their departure when a number of individual warships came in. The new battleship Rhode Island paid her first visit to the waters of the State for which she was named, and her appearance was closely followed by that of her sistership, the New Jersey. These ships are the newest and most powerful of Uncle Sam's fighting craft and naturally attracted much attention. Then there were several cruisers in, having on board cadets from the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis. Among them were the Denver, the Des Moines, the Cleveland and the Newark. The battleship Virginia was at the Bradford Coaling Station, passing through the outer harbor on her way up and down.

The Rhode Island has had a continuance of her hard luck. There was an accident to her machinery on her way into Newport which necessitated quite extensive repairs. These were rumors around to the effect that the guns of the big ship were useless on account of structural weakness, but this report was characterized as ridiculous by the officers of the ship.

There has also been another incident of an unpleasant nature connected with the Rhode Island. It is not often that a member of the Marine Corps goes wrong while on duty, but this week the mail orderly of the battleship was guilty of very serious offenses, which will doubtless bring him severe punishment.

The orderly came to the Newport postoffice for the mail on Tuesday. After it was delivered to him it is alleged that he abstracted two letters, opened them, took out the checks which they contained, endorsed them and received the money for them. Then it is stated that the marine proceeded to fill up on liquid refreshments and purchased a suit of citizen's clothes, which he donned. His uniform was placed in the mail pouch and returned to the postoffice. The police were notified to be on the lookout for him and he was arrested by Officer Coggeshall and later was turned over to the ship. Some money was found on his person, enough, it is said, to take up one of the checks that he cashed.

Daniel Sully, the well-known actor who was missing from his home in Woodstock, Ulster County, N. Y., recently, has turned up safe and sound. He went on a fishing trip and became lost in the woods. He travelled many miles before reaching a house of shelter, but finally he was cared for by kind people, and returned home after a rather trying experience.

Robert L. Gerry, son of Elbridge T. Gerry, who rode in Peter F. Collier's hunt to hounds in Middletown Wednesday afternoon with a dozen others, took a cropper and was unconscious 15 minutes. He was taken to Seavey's, where Dr. Austin Flint said the injury was severe but not dangerous.

Mr. Eugene Higgins arrived in Newport from Europe on Wednesday, and will spend the remainder of the season here. After his arrival he entertained on board the steam yacht Varuna, which is anchored in the harbor.

A still alarm Tuesday caused the new emergency company to make their initial appearance for a fire. It was a haystack in the lot corner of Annandale road and Berkeley avenue, owned by Mr. Joseph Anthony.

Miss Alice Potter was formally introduced into society Wednesday afternoon at the residence of her aunt, Mrs. Blatchford, on Greenough place. Miss Potter is very popular with the young people of the cottage colony.

The delightful weather of the past week has brought many people to Newport, who have devoted all their spare time at the beach or seeing the many beautiful points of interest about the city.

Mrs. Charles Belgier and her son, Master Garnett Belgier have returned to Bloomfield, N. J., after, spending Carnival Week in Newport, guests of Mr. and Mrs. Arnold James.

Mr. John Y. Thurston, a former Newporter, but now of Medfield, Mass., has returned to his home after visiting in this city, where he renewed old acquaintances.

Palentine Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Newport and Providence, are going on a pilgrimage to Lewiston, Me., on Friday next to visit Kora Temple of that city.

Mrs. Edward F. Cragin and sons are visiting Mrs. Cragin's mother, Mrs. Charles H. Peabody, on Church street.

Mr. Thomas F. Martin has gone to New York, preparatory to assuming his work in the theatrical line.

## Recent Deaths.

Mrs. Aloise Davenport.  
Mrs. Sarah Davenport of New Bedford died at the home of Mrs. Ezra J. Barker on Broadway Sunday morning, where she was visiting. Mrs. Davenport had not enjoyed the best of health for a long time, but was feeling exceptionally well after coming to Newport. Some hours previous to her death, she was taken with a distress spell. Being subject to these attacks, no especial alarm was felt at first, but she rapidly grew worse and despite everything that could possibly be done for her she died after about twelve hours of suffering. Mrs. Davenport had endeavored herself to her many friends by her bright and happy disposition and a wide circle of friends mourn her loss.

She was a native of Middletown, and the oldest of the seven children of the late Captain William Smith. Two sisters, Mrs. Henry Palmer of Stonington and Mrs. William J. Irish of Middletown, and two brothers, Mr. William P. Smith of Newport and Mr. Isiah Smith of New York, survive, as well as a half-sister, Mrs. George Gratrix of Newport. Two sisters, Mrs. Joshua Brown of Newport and Mrs. Benjamin Howland of Middletown died many years ago.

Mrs. Davenport was twice married, her first husband being Mr. Hiram Barker, of Middletown, a brother of the late Ezra J. Barker. Four children were born to them. Two of them, Mrs. Charles G. Thompson and Mr. William J. Barker of New Bedford, are living, while the other two, Mrs. Fred Tanner and a younger child died some years ago. Mr. Davenport, to whom she was married in 1860, deceased some years since.

Funeral services were held from the residence of Mrs. Barker on Broadway, Rev. Dr. Quick of the Second Baptist Church officiating. The interment was in the family lot in the Middletown cemetery. The bearers were William P. Smith, a brother; William J. Barker, a son, and Charles G. Thompson and Frederick A. Tanner, sons-in-law.

### Wedding Bells.

Miss Amelia Martland, daughter of Mrs. Ann M. Martland, was married to Mr. Edgar Sherman Marsh Tuesday afternoon, the ceremony taking place at the home of the groom's mother, Mrs. Charles B. Marsh on Channing Court. It was a quiet affair and was witnessed by relatives and a few intimate friends. Rev. Aquilla Webb, Ph. D., pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, officiated. The bride wore a dress of white silk organdie with trimmings of lace. She was attended by Miss Emily Austin, who wore white dotted muslin with a lace waist. Mr. Bradford A. Marsh acted as best man. Refreshments were served. The bride received many useful and pretty gifts. Mr. and Mrs. Marsh left on the 3 o'clock train for New Hampshire, where they will spend their honeymoon. The bride wore a travelling suit of grey with a picture hat to match. On their return they will reside at 4 Channing Court.

A most curious incident happened to an Auburn, Me., lady the other afternoon. An English sparrow lit on her hat and enjoyed a free ride for two full blocks. The lady did not know that she was carrying a passenger until she was accosted by a friend and informed of the fact that she was breaking the State law which forbids birds on hats. Moral: Don't wear a hat with so much shrubbery on it that the birds think that they are in a forest.

The weather of the past week has been delightful on the seashore. It has been cool enough nights to make blankets comfortable and the cool northerly breeze has driven away the fog. Everything is in full blast at the summer resorts in this vicinity and all are well filled. Block Island is having the best season in its history.

Mr. William H. Higgins, of the government printing office in Washington, who has been spending his vacation in Newport, returned home Wednesday evening.

Mrs. Mary Hathaway, better known as "Aunt Mary," who is ninety-five years of age, attended the clam bake at Southwick's Grove on Wednesday.

The engagement has been announced of Miss Carrie Peyton Wheeler, daughter of the late General Joseph Wheeler, to Mr. Gordon M. Buck of New York.

Mr. and Mrs. William A. Jack, who have been visiting Dr. James H. Chapelle, have returned to their home in Washington.

Mr. Pardon S. Kaul, formerly of this city, but now of Chicago, Ill., is spending his vacation with relatives here.

Mr. and Mrs. K. Thompson Spencer are entertaining Hon. John Wallace Riddle, Minister to Roumania.

# THE PILLAR of LIGHT

By Louis Tracy.

Author of  
"The Wings of the Morning"Copyright, 1912, by  
Edward J. Glads

## CHAPTER IX.

THE purser, faithful to his trust, had secured the ship's books. He alone among the survivors of the Chinook had brought a parcel of any sort from that ill-fated ship. The others possessed the clothes they wore, their money and in some cases their trinkets.

Mr. Emmett suggested that a list of those saved should be compiled. Then, by ticking off the names, he could classify the inmates of the lighthouse and evolve some degree of order in the community.

It was found that there were thirty-seven officers and men, including stewards, thirty-three saloon passengers, of whom thirteen were women, counting the two little girls, and seven men and one woman from the steerage.

"It isn't usual, on a British ship, for the crew to bulk so large on the list," said Mr. Emmett busily, "but it couldn't be helped. The passengers had to be batted down. They couldn't live on deck. We never gave in until the last minute."

"I saw that," said Brand, knowing the agony which prompted the broken explanation.

"And not a mother's soul would have escaped if it wasn't for young Mr. Pyne," went on the sailor.

"Is that the name of the youngster who climbed the foremast?"

"That's him. It was a stroke of genius, his catching on to that way out. He was as cool as a cucumber. Just before we reached the deck he was up and he reached the top of the foremast in a second, so to speak."

"He is not one of the ship's company?"

"No, sir; a passenger, navy of Cyrus J. Trull, the Philadelphia millionaire. Haven't you heard of Trull? Not much of a newspaper reader, eh? There was a lady on board, a Mrs. Vansittart, who was coming over to marry old Trull, so people said, and the wedding was fixed to take place in Paris next week. Young Pyne was acting as escort."

"Is she lost? What a terrible thing!"

The chief officer glanced down the purser's lists and slapped his thigh with much vehemence.

"No, by gosh! Here she is, marked O. K. Well, that beats the band!"

"So the lad has discharged his trust to his uncle?"

Mr. Emmett was going to say something, but checked the words on his lips.

"Queer world," he muttered; "queer world."

With that he devoted himself to planning out the watches. Soon he and the purser betook themselves to the depths with a roll call. As they crept below gingerly—these sailor men were not at home on companion ladders—they moved not when the shock came—they met Enid for the first time. She, coming up, held the swinging lantern level with her face. They hung back politely.

"Please come," she cried in her winsome way. "These stairs are too narrow for courtesy."

They stepped heavily onward. She flitted away. Emmett raised his lantern between the purser's face and his own.

"What do you think of that?" he whispered, awe-stricken.

The man of accounts smiled broadly. "Pretty girl!" he agreed, with crudely emphatic superlatives.

Emmett shook his head. He murmured to himself: "I guess I'm tired. I see things."

Enid handed an armful of dry linen to the damped, steaming women in the lower bedroom. She was hurrying out. Some one overtook her at the door. It was Mrs. Vansittart.

"Miss Brand," she said, with her all-sufficing smile, "give me one moment." They stood in the dark and hollow sounding stairway. The seas were lashing the column repeatedly, but the night's ordeal was nearly ended. Even a timid child might know now that the howling terror without had done its worst and calmed. From the cavernous depths, mingling with the rumble of the storm, came the rhythm of a hymn. Those left in gloom by the withdrawal of Mr. Emmett's lantern were cheering their despondent souls.

Surprised, even while Enid awaited the older woman's demand, the listeners heard the words:

"Awake, my soul, and with the sun Thy daily stage of duty run; Shake off all sloth, and joyful rise To pay thy morning sacrifice."

The rough tones of the men were softened and harmonized by the distance. It was a chant of praise, of thanksgiving, the offering of those who had been snatched from death and from mortal fear more painful than death.

The singing ceased as suddenly as it began. Mr. Emmett and the purser were warbling the first watch.

The interruption did not seem to help Mrs. Vansittart. She spoke awkwardly, checking her thoughts as though fearful she might be misunderstood or say too much.

"I am better," she explained; "quite recovered. I gave up my bunk to one who needed it."

"I am sure we are all doing our best to help one another," volunteered Enid. "But I am restless. The sight of your sister-aroused vague memories. Do you mind—I find it hard to explain—your name is familiar. I knew—some people—called Brand—a Mr. Stephen Brand—and his wife."

She halted, seemingly at a loss. Enid, striving helplessly to solve the reason for this unexpected confidence, but quite wishing to make the explanation

easier, found herself interested.

"Yes," she said. "That is quite possible, of course, though you must have been quite a girl. Mrs. Brand died many years ago."

Mrs. Vansittart flushed from the bluntness of the answer.

"That is so—I think I heard of—of Mrs. Brand's death—in London, I fancy, but they had only one child."

Enid laughed.

"I am a mere nobody," she said. "Dad adopted me. I came here one day in June, nineteen years ago, and I must have looked so forlorn that he took me to his heart, thank God!"

Another solemn chord of the hymn floated up to them:

"Let all thy converse be sincere, Thy conscience as the noonday clear."

The rest of the verse evaded them. Probably a door was closed.

Mrs. Vansittart seemed to be greatly perturbed. Enid, intent on the occupation of the moment, believed their little chat was ended. To round it off, so to speak, she went on quickly:

"I imagine I am the most mysterious person living—in my early history, I mean. Mr. Brand saw me floating toward this lighthouse in a deserted boat. I was nearly dead. The people who had been with me were gone—either starved and thrown into the sea or knocked overboard during a collision, as the boat was badly damaged. My linen was marked 'E. T.' That is the only definite fact I can tell you. All the rest is guesswork. Evidently nobody cared to claim me, and here I am."

Mrs. Vansittart was leaning back in the deep gloom, supporting herself against the door of the bedroom.

"What a yammer!" she said, faintly. "A vague one, and this is no time to gossip about it. Can I get you anything?"

Enid felt that she really must not prolong their conversation, and the other woman's exclamation threatened further talk.

"No, thank you. You'll excuse me, I know. My natural interest."

But Enid, with a parting smile, was halfway toward the next landing, and Mrs. Vansittart was free to re-enter the crowded apartment where her fellow sufferers were wondering when they would see daylight again. She did not stir. The darkness was intense, the narrow passage drafty, and the column thrilled and quivered in an amazing manner. She heard the clanging of a door above and knew that Enid had gone into the second apartment, given over to the women. Somewhere higher up was the glaring light of which she had a faint recollection, though she was almost unconscious when unbound from the rope and carried into the service room.

And at that moment, not knowing it, she had been near to Stephen Brand, might have spoken to him, looked into his face. What was he like? She wondered. Had he aged greatly with the years? A lighthouse keeper! Of all professions in this wide world, how came he to adopt that? And what ugly trick was fate about to play her that she should be cast ashore on this desolate rock where he was in charge? Could she avoid him? Had she been injudicious in betraying her knowledge of the past? And how marvelous was the likeness between Constance and her father! The chivalrous, high-minded youth she had known came back to her through the mists of time. The calm, proud eyes, the firm mouth, the wide expanse of forehead were his. From her mother—the woman who, "died many years ago," when—Mrs. Vansittart was "quite a girl"—the girl inherited the clear profile, the wealth of dark brown hair and a grace of movement not often seen in Englishwomen.

Though her teeth chattered with the cold, Mrs. Vansittart could not bring herself to leave the vaultlike stairway. Once more the hymn singers cheered their hearts with words of praise. Evidently there was one among them who not only knew the words, but could lead them mightily in the tunes of many old favorites.

The opening of a door—caused by the passing to and fro of some of the ship's officers—brought to her distracted ears the concluding bars of a verse. When the voices swelled forth again she caught the full refrain:

"Raise thine eyes to heaven When thy spirits quail, When, by tempests driven, Heart and courage fail."

Such a message might well carry good cheer to all who heard, yet Mrs. Vansittart listened as one in a trance to whom the divinest promise was a thing unasked for and unrecognized. After passing through the greater peril of the reef in a state of supine consciousness, she was now moved to extreme activity by a more personal and selfish danger. There was she, a human atom, to be destroyed or saved at the idle whim of circumstance; here, with life and many things worth living for restored to her safe keeping, she saw imminent risk of a collapse with which the nebulous dangers of the wreck were in no way comparable. It would have been well for her could she only realize the promise of the hymn, "Our light affliction, which is but for a moment, worketh for us a far more exceeding and eternal weight of glory."

Not so ran Mrs. Vansittart's jumble of thoughts. The plans, the schemes, the bulged edifice of many years, threatened to fall in ruin about her. In such bitter mood there was no consolation. She sought not to find spiritual succor, but bewailed the catastrophe which had befallen her.

It assuredly contributed to that "inflection which is but for a moment" that Constance should happen just then to run up the stairs toward the hospital. Each flight was an contrived

that it carried across two-thirds of the superficial area allotted to the stairway. Any one ascending made a complete turn to the right about to reach the door of the rooms on any given landing and the foot of the ladder to the next.

Hence the girl came unexpectedly face to face with Mrs. Vansittart. The meeting startled her. This pale woman, so thickly clad in the demitoe of evening wear on shipboard, should not be standing there.

"Is anything wrong?" she cried, raising her lantern just as Enid did when she encountered the sailors.

"No, no," said the other, passing a nervous hand over her face. Constance, with alert intelligence, fancied she detected recognition.

"Then why are you standing here? It is so cold. You will surely make yourself ill."

"I was wondering if I might see Mr. Brand," came the desperate answer, the words bubbling forth with unstrained vehemence.

"See my father?" repeated the girl. She took thought for an instant. The lighthouse keeper would not be able to leave the lamp for nearly three hours. When dawn came she knew he would have many things to attend to—signals to the Land's End, the arrangement of supplies, which he had already mentioned to her, and a host of other matters. Four o'clock in the morning was an unconventional hour for an interview, but time itself was topsy turvy under the conditions prevalent on the Gulf Rock.

"I will ask him," she went on hurriedly, with an uncomfortable feeling that Mrs. Vansittart resented her judicial pause.

"Thank you."

To the girl's ears the courteous acknowledgment conveyed, an odd note of menace. If the eyes are the windows of the soul surely the voice is its subtle gauge. The more transparently simple, clear minded the hearer, the more accurate is the resonant impression. Constance found herself vaguely perplexed by two jostling abstractions. If they took shape it was in mute questioning. Why was Mrs. Vansittart so anxious to revive or, it might be, probe long buried memories, and why did her mobile smile seem to veer a hostile intent?

But the fresh, gracious maidenhood in her cast aside these unwonted studies in mind reading.

"He has so much to do," she explained. "Although there are many of us on the rock tonight he has never been so utterly alone. Won't you wait inside until I return?"

"Not unless I am in the way," pleaded the other. "I was choking in there. The air here, the space, are so grateful."

So Constance passed her. Mrs. Vansittart noted the dainty manner in which she picked up her skirts to mount the stairs. She caught a glimpse of the tailor made gown, striped silk undershirt, well fitting, low leaved, wide, welled expensive boots. Trust a woman to see all these things at a glance, with even the shifting glimmer of a storm proof lantern to aid the quick appraisement.

As the girl went out of her sight a reminiscence came to her.

"No wonder I was startled," she murmured. "That sailor's coat she wears helps the resemblance. Probably it is her father's."

Then the loud silence of the lighthouse appalled her. The singing had ceased or was shut off by a closed door. One might as well be in a tomb as surrounded by this tangible darkness. The tremulous granite, so cold and hard, yet alive in its own grim strength, the murmuring commotion of wind and waves swelling and dying in ghostlike echoes, suggested a grave, a vault close sealed from the outer world, though pulsating with the far-away existence of heedless multitudes. Thus, brooding in the gloom, a tortured soul without form and void, she awaited the return of her messenger.

Constance, after looking in at the hospital, went on to the service room. Her father was not there. She glanced up to the trimming stage, expecting to see him attending to the lamp. No. He had gone. Somewhat bewildered, for she was almost certain he was not in any of the lower apartments, she climbed to the little door in the glass frame.

Ah! There he was on the landward side of the gallery. What was the matter now? Surely there was not another vessel in distress. However, he looked relieved from any dubiety as to his whereabouts, she went back to the service room and gave herself the luxury of a moment's rest. Oh, how tired she was! Not until she sat down did she realize what it meant to live as she had lived and to do all that she had done during the past four hours.

Her respite was of short duration. Brand, his skins gleaming with wet, came in.

"Hello, sweetheart! What's up now?" he cried in such cheerful voice that she knew all was well.

"That was exactly what I was going to ask you," she said.

"The Falcon is out there," he replied, with a side nod toward Mount's bay.

Constance knew that the Falcon was a sturdy steam trawler, a bulldog little ship, built to face anything in the shape of gales.

"They can do nothing, of course," she commented.

"No. I stood between them and the light for a second, and they evidently understood that I was on the lookout, as a lantern dipped several times, which I interpreted as meaning that they will return at daybreak. Now they are off to Penzance again."

"They turned sea then?"

"Shipped a sea or two, no doubt. The wind is dropping, but the sea is running mountains high."

He had taken off his oilskins. Constance suddenly felt a strong disinclination to rise. Being a strong willed young person, she sprang up instantly.

"I came to ask you if you can see Mrs. Vansittart," she said.

"Mrs. Vansittart?" he cried, with a genuine surprise that thrilled her with a pleasure she assuredly could not account for.

"Yes. She asked if she might have a word with you."

He threw his hands up in comic despair. "That good lady I am up to my eyes in work. The oil is running low. I must be up to the pump at once. I have my journal to fill. If there is no sun I cannot telegraph, and I have a host of signals to look up and get ready. And a word in your ear, Constance. We will be at home on the reef for the next forty-eight hours. Give the lady my very deep regrets and ask her to allow me to send for her when I have a minute to spare some hours hence."

She kissed him.

"You dear old thing," she cried. "You will die yourself to death. I am sure."

He caught her by the chin.

"Mark my words," he laughed. "You will find this night in your bones longer than I. By the way, no matter who goes hungry, don't prepare any breakfast until I come to you. I suppose the kitchen is your headquarters?"

"Yes, though Enid has had far more of Mr. Pyne's company. She is cooking now."

"Is Pyne there too?"

"He is laundry maid, drying clothes."

"I think I shall like him," mused Brand. "He seems to be a helpful sort of youngster. That reminds me. Tell him to report himself to Mr. Emmett as my assistant—if he cares for the post, that is."

He did not see the ready spirit of mischief that danced in her eyes. She pictured Mr. Pyne "drying things" with Mr. Emmett "infinitely quick."

When she reached the first bedroom floor Mrs. Vansittart had gone.

"I thought it would be strange if she stood long in this draft," mused Constance. She opened the door. The lady she sought was leaning disconsolate against a wall.

"My father!" she began.

"I fear I was thoughtless," interrupted Mrs. Vansittart. "He must be greatly occupied. Of course I can see him in the morning before the vessel comes. They will send a ship soon to take us off."

"At the earliest possible moment," was the glad answer. "Indeed, dad has just been signaling to a tug which will return at daybreak."

There was a jayous chorus from the other inmates. Constance had not the requisite hardness to tell them how they misinterpreted her words.

As she quitted them she admitted to herself that Mrs. Vansittart, though disturbing in some of her moods, was really very considerate. It never occurred to her that her new acquaintance might have suddenly discovered the exceeding wisdom of a proverb concerning second thought.

Indeed, Mrs. Vansittart now bitterly regretted the impulse which led her to betray any knowledge of Stephen Brand or his daughter. Of all the follies of a wayward life, that was immeasurably the greatest in Mrs. Vansittart's critical scale.

But what would you? It is not often given to a woman of nerves, a woman of volatile nature, a shallow worldling, yet versed in the deepest wiles of intrigue, to be shipwrecked, to be plucked from a living hell, to be swung through a hurricane to the secure insecurity of a dark and hollow pillar standing on a Calvary of storm tossed waves, and then, while her senses swim in utmost bewilderment, to be confronted with a living ghost.

Yet that was precisely what had happened to her.

Fate is grievous at times. This haven of refuge was a place of torture. Mrs. Vansittart broke down and wept in her distress.

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CHAPTER X.

PRIMROSE light in the east heralded a chilly dawn. The little world of the Gulf Rock bestirred itself in its damp misery at the news. The fresh watch, delighted by the prospect of activity, clattered up and down the iron stairs, opened all available windows, unclamped the door when Brand gave the order and busied itself exceedingly with the desultory jobs which offered to so many willing hands.

It was now by the nautical almanac dead low water on the reef, but the strong southwesterly wind, hurling a heavy sea completely over the rocks, showed that the standards of war and peace differ as greatly in the matter of tides as in most other respects.

As the light increased it lost its first warm tinge. Steel gray were sky and water, somber the iron bound land, while the whereabouts of the sun became a scientific abstraction. Therefore the heliograph was useless, and Brand, helped by some of the sailors, commenced to faint his flag signals to the watching telescopes on the faroff promontory of the Land's End. The Falcon, strong hearted trawler, was plunging toward the rock when the first line of gay bunting swung clear into the breeze. And what a message it was—in its jerky phrases—its profound uncertainties—for communication by flag code is slow work, and Brand left much to an easier system of talk with the approaching steamer.

Chinook—New York to Southampton—struck reef during hurricane—propeller shaft broken—73 survivors in lighthouse—captain, 300 passengers, officers and crew—lost with ship.

The awful significance of the words sank into the hearts of the signalers. For the first time the disaster from which, by God's providence, they had emerged safely became crystallized into set speech. Seventy-eight living out of 230 who might have lived! This was the curt intelligence which leaped the waves to fly over the length and breadth of the land, which sped back to the States to replace the expected news of a safe voyage, which thrilled the civilized world as it had not been thrilled for many a day.

Not a soul in the lighthouse gave thought to this side of the affair. All were anxious to reassure their loved ones, but in their present moribund condition they could not realize the electric effect of the incident on the wider world which read and had hearts to feel.

Even while Stephen Brand was signaling to the Falcon with little white flags quickly extemporized as soon as she neared the Trinity buoy, newspaper correspondents ashore were busy at the telegraph office and their associates on the trawler were eagerly transcribing the lighthouse keeper's words wherewith to feed to fever heat the sensation which the night had pro-

Brand, foreseeing the importance of clearness and brevity, had already written out a full draft of his detailed message.

Faithful to his promise, Stephen was acting as signaler in chief on board the Falcon, so Brand might manipulate his flags as quickly as lay in his power, with Chief Officer Emmett reading the words at his elbow. There was no fear that any mistake would be made by the receiver.

The story, if condensed, was complete. Beginning with an explanation of the lighthouse's disablement, it dealt with her desperate but unavailing struggle against the reef, described Pyne's gallant and successful effort to get in touch with the lighthouse, the rescue of a fourth of those on board, the names of the survivors, and, finally, their predicament for the matter of food and water.

All this took long to tell.

Within the lantern, Charles A. Pyne, appointed supernumerary assistant keeper, was hunching brass work as per instructions received. He knew the use which was being made of his name by the tiny bits of linen waving about on the exterior gallery. In such wise, helped by a compositor and dignified by headlines, does a man become a hero in these days of knight-hood conferred by the press.

Constance was scrutinizing the Falcon from the trimming stage. Hearing Enid's cheery "Good morning" to Pyne when that young fellow raced upward from the kitchen to catch a glimpse of the reported vessel, she dropped her glasses for a moment.

"Jack is on board," she announced. "Of course he would be there. And there is such a lot of other men—half Penzance, I think."

Enid joined her. Pyne, too, thought he could polish a burner up there as well as on the floor of the service room. Stanhope's stalwart figure, clad in oilskins, was clearly defined as he stood alone on the port side of the Falcon's small bridge, reading off the signals and sending back spasmodic twitters of the flags which he also had procured to indicate that each word was understood.

"Who is the skipper of the tug?" inquired Pyne quietly.

Both girls laughed.

"You mean Jack," cried Enid. "He is not the captain. He is an officer of the royal navy, our greatest friend!"

"Jack is his front name, I suppose," went on Pyne, breathing on the copper disk in his hands to test its clearness.

"We will introduce you, even at this distance," said Constance airily. "Mr. Pyne, this is Lieutenant John Forester Stanhope, only son of the late Sir Charles and Lady Margaret Stanhope of Tremarthen Lodge, Penzance, one of the best and dearest fellows who ever lived."

"It must be nice to be a friend of yours, Miss Brand. If you always talk about the favored person in that way," said Pyne, rubbing industriously.

Enid, to whom the mere sight of the steamer had restored all her vitality, giggled joyously.

"You know, Mr. Pyne, we all love Jack, as the song says. It was a mere accident that he did not accompany us to the rock yesterday. Connie would not let him come."

"Ah," said Pyne.

"I forbade him," explained Constance. "Because he has only three days' leave from his ship, and I

thought he should give the first afternoon to his mother instead of playing poodle for Enid."

"How dare you call Jack a poodle?" was the indignant exclamation.

"Allow me," drawled Pyne. "I'm very glad your sister classified him."

Constance suddenly felt her face and neck aflame. Pyne was standing on her left, Enid on her right. The quiet jubilation of Pyne's voice was so unmistakable that Enid for one instant withdrew her eyes from the distant ship.



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## WHAT A BLESSING TO BE ABLE TO.

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Druggists sell it in New 50 Cent Size and the regular \$1.00 size bottles. Sample bottle—enough for trial, free by mail. Dr. David Kennedy Corporation, Rochester, N.Y.

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NEWPORT, R. I.

## RAINFALL.

The Processes of Nature by Which It Is Produced.

Rain is, as we all know, the moisture of the atmosphere condensed into drops large enough to fall with perceptible velocity to the earth. The variation in the sizes of the drops is dependent upon the difference in the height from which they have fallen and to the amount of atmospheric disturbance present at the time. If they fall from great heights the drops suffer gradual division into smaller and smaller parts until they are at last converted into mists. In calm weather, with the clouds near the earth's surface, the drops are apt to be large and heavy. The formation of rain is in general a continuation or an enlargement of the processes by which clouds and fogs are formed. The deposition of moisture depends upon the cooling of the atmosphere, but concerning the precise process by which the cooling is effected various opinions are entertained even among those who have made meteorology a life study. In considering the matter we have deduced our reckonings from what is considered the best authority on the subject. From this it appears that the temperature of a given mass of warm air is lowered in the ordinary course of atmospheric phenomena by one or the other of the processes mentioned in the following: By radiation to the cold sky, by radiation to the neighboring masses of clouds or the cold ground, by mixture with cool air or by the absorption of heat in the expansion of ascending columns of air. Whatever the process may be, one thing is sure—the cooling must take place before the moisture will collect into drops of sufficient size to cause them to fall from the mass of vapor in which the constituent parts have been floating.

## A Crazy Wit.

A contemporary states that while a wedding breakfast was being held in a restaurant at Fresnoes les Runigs a naval officer in uniform entered the room and was invited to preside over the feast. He made himself very agreeable, sang songs and delivered speeches. He was proposing the bride's health when two policemen rushed in and arrested him as an escaped lunatic from a neighboring asylum. It is further asserted that he thereupon politely turned to the officers and said: "I think you have made a mistake, gentlemen. There's pointing to the bridegroom—the man you want."—London Tribune.

## Encouraged to Sing at Work.

At the works of a firm of soap makers in England the girl employees are encouraged to sing part songs while at work. The object is to relieve the monotony. In the departments that number more than thirty girls and have not noisy machinery they are encouraged to sing during the last hour of work in the morning and in the afternoon.

## A Joke.

The other day a benevolent old gentleman was stopped by a tramp, who asked for money for a night's lodging. "Well, look here, my man," the old gentleman said, "what would you say if I offered you work?" "Blows yer life, sir," came the reply, "I wouldn't mind a bit. I can take a joke same as most people."

## The Cure.

Patient—Doctor, I frequently experience a hissing sound in my ears. What would you advise me to do? Doctor—What is your occupation? Patient—I'm an actor. Doctor—Then I'd advise you to get some other kind of a job.

Conscience warns us as a friend before punishing us as a judge.—Stanislau.

## THE PILLAR OF LIGHT.

CONTINUED FROM SECOND PAGE.

ered her bound into his hands. Yet she strove desperately to keep up the pretense that their spoken words had no utter significance.

"Such energy must be very wearing," she said.

"It is—for the other man."

"But in your case it is unnecessary. My father believes we will be here at least forty-eight hours." Then she became conscious that again she had not said exactly what she meant to say. "So you, at any rate, need not wear your fingers to the bone," she added hurriedly.

"Guess it must be a national vice," he said, with jangling complacency. "Just now I feel I have a regular hustle on."

"Your example equals your precepts. Enid, tear yourself from the attractive spectacle. There are eighty-one ravenous people to be fed."

"Sorry you haven't lit upon the real reason of my abandoning industry," said Pyne, who skipped down the ladder first to give the girls a helping hand as they descended.

"Please tell us. It may be inspiring," said Constance.

"I'm going to ask the boss if I can't take a turn as scullery maid when I'm through here."

"Then I veto the idea now," she answered. "Enid and I have had a most comfortable nap, and I am certain you have not closed your eyes all night. I will make it my personal business to see that both my father and you lie down for a couple of hours immediately after breakfast."

"Or else there will be a mutiny in the kitchen," chimed in Enid.

"Connie," she whispered when they were safely out of hearing from the service room, "I never saw a worse case. Talk about the young men suddenly smitten you read of in novels!"

Her sister whirled round.

"How can you be so silly?" she blazed forth.

"Why did you label Jack so readily?"

tittered Enid.

The other, utterly routed, went on in dignified silence. She did not speak again until they surveyed the store apportioned for the coming feast.

"Eighty-one!" she murmured. "What a monstrous deal of people for a half-penny worth of bread!"

"What is the use of repining?" sang Enid, with a fortissimo accent on the penultimate syllable. "For where there's a will there's a way. Tomorrow the sun will be shining, although it is cloudy today."

But Constance was not to be drawn a second time. Her clear brain was troubled by a formless shadow. It banished from her mind all thought of a harmless flirtation with the good-looking youngster who had brought a blush of momentary embarrassment to her fair face.

How dreadful it would be to meet hunger with refusals! Perhaps there were worse things in the world than the midnight ordeal of an angry sea.

Indeed, when Pyne did join them in accord with his intention, he soon perceived the extent of the new danger. The stress of the night had only enhanced the need of an ample supply of food. Everybody, even the inmates of the hospital, was outrageously hungry, and the common allotment was half a cup of tea and half a ship's biscuit.

For the midday meal there would be two ounces of meat or bacon, one potato and another half biscuit with about a wineglassful of water. For supper the allowance was half a cup of cocoa and two ounces of bread, which must be baked during the day. Not quite starvation, this menu, but far from satisfying to strong men and worn-out women.

The Falcon, knowing the uselessness of attempting to creep nearer to the Gulf Rock, had gone off with her budget to starve two continents. Stanhope's last message was one of assurance. He would do all that lay in man's power. The lighthouse soon quieted down to a state of passive reaction. Pyne, refusing to be served earlier, carried his own and Brand's scanty meal on a tray to the service room.

The unwearied lighthouse keeper was on the balcony, answering a kindly signal from the Land's End, where the coast guards were not yet in possession of the news from Penzance.

He placed the tray on the writing desk and contemplated its contents ruefully.

"I guess that banquet won't spoil for keeping," he said to himself. "I'll just lie round and look at it until the boss quits making speeches by the yard."

A couple of minutes passed. Brand was holding the last line of flags, when the American heard fluttering footsteps on the stairs.

"Don't follow so close, Mamie," said a child's voice. "My arm hurts just 'nuff for anything when I move."

A tousled head or golden hair emerged into the light. It was one of the two little girls, whom Pyne had not seen since they were swung aloft from the sloping deck of the Chinook.

Their astonishment was mutual. The child, aged about eight, recognized in him a playmate of the fine days on board ship. She turned, with confident cry:

"I told you so, Mamie. It was up. You said down. Here's the big glass house—and Mr. Pyne."

She quickened her speed, though her left arm was in a sling. Pyne, dreading lest she should fall, hastened to help her.

"It's all right, Mr. Pyne," she announced, with an air of great dignity. "I make one step at a time. Then I catch the rail. See?"

"You've got it down to a fine point, Elsie," he said. "But what in the world are those women folk thinking of to let you and Mamie run loose about the place?"

Elsie did not answer until Mamie stood by her side. Judged by appearances, Mamie was a year younger. Apart from the musty blouse on Elsie's left arm and shoulder, the children had escaped from the horrors of the wreck almost unscathed in body and certainly untroubled in mind.

"Mamie came to my room for breakfast," explained Elsie at last. "We're awful hungry, and when we asked for 'another bixit Mrs. Taylor she began to cry. An' when I said we'd go an' find mamma she cried some more."

"You, we're awfully sorry," agreed Mamie. "An', please, where's mamma?"

Pyne needed no further explanation. The little ones had lost their mother. Her disfigured body, broken out of all recognition, was tossing about somewhere in the undercurrents of the channel. None of the women dared to tell the children the truth, and it was a heartrending task to deny them food.

So they were permitted to leave their refuge, with the kindly belief that they would come to no harm and perchance obtain a further supply from one of those sweet faced girls who explained so gently that the rations must run short for the common good.

Pyne glanced up at the lantern. Outside he could see Brand hauling down the signal. He sprang to the tray and secured his half biscuit and tea-cup.

"Come along, Elsie," he said, crooking his left arm for her. "Follow close, Mamie. Mind you don't fall."

"Your mamma is asleep," he assured them in a whisper on the next landing. "She just can't be woken up for quite a long time."

Then he navigated them to the door of the second bedroom, where Mrs. Taylor was. He broke the hard biscuit in two pieces and gave one to each child.

"Here, Mamie, you carry the cup and go shares in the tea."

"I don't like tea," protested Mamie. "If I can't have coffee I want some milk."

"Well, now, you wait a little bit, and you'll be tickled to death to see what I'll bring you. But drink the tea. It's good and hot. Skip inside, both of you."

He held the door partly open, and they vanished. He heard Mrs. Taylor say:

"Didn't I tell you those two little dears would do their own business best?"

He regained the service room to find Brand steeping the remains of his biscuit in an almost empty cup. The lighthouse keeper greeted his young friend with a smile.

"I suppose that you, like the rest of us, never had such an appetite in all your days," he said.

"Oh, I'm pretty well fixed," said Pyne, with a responsive grin.

"Then you are fortunate. There is usually a watched little fiend lurking in a man's inner consciousness which prompts him to desire the unattainable. Now, I am a poor eater, as a rule, yet this morning I feel I could tackle the toughest steak ever cut off a superannuated cow."

"I don't deny," admitted Pyne, "that the idea of a steak sounds good. That is, you know," he went on languidly. "It might sort of appeal to me about 1 o'clock."

"I should have thought you could do with one now, especially after the hard night we have gone through. Perhaps you are a believer in the French system and prefer a light breakfast."

Brand finished the last morsel of biscuit and drank the cup dry.

"It's a first rate proposition—when you are accustomed to it," said Pyne. "But talking about eating when there's little to eat is a poor business anyway. Don't you find that?"

"I do indeed."

Brand rose and tapped the barometer, adjusting the sliding scale to read the tenths.

"Slightly better," he announced. "If only the wind would go down or even change to the norrard!"

"What good would a change of wind do?" inquired Pyne, greatly relieved himself by the change of topic.

"It would beat down the sea to some extent, and then they might be able to drift a buoy, with a rope attached, close enough to the rock at low tide to enable us to reach it with a cast of a grappling iron."

"Do you mean that we could be ferried to the steamer by that means?"

"That is absolutely out of the question until the weather moderates to a far greater extent than I dare hope at present. But, once we had the line, we could rig up a running tackle and obtain some stores."

"Is it as bad as all that?" said the younger man after a pause.

They looked at each other. The knowledge that all true men have of their kind leaped from eye to eye.

"Quite that bad," answered Brand.

Pyne moistened his lips. He produced a case containing two cigars. He held it out.

"Let us go shares in consolation," he said.

Brand accepted the gift and affected a livelier mood.

"By lucky chance I have an ample supply of tobacco," he said. "By the way—and he lifted a quick glance at Pyne—"do you know anything about chemistry?"

"Well—er—I went through a course at Yale."

"Can colza oil be converted into a food?"

"It contains certain fats," admitted Pyne, taking dubious stock of the question.

"But the process of conversion, the chemical reaction, that is the difficulty."

"Bisulphide of carbon is a solvent, and the fatty acids of most vegetable oils can be isolated by treatment with



"Come along, Elsie."

mann superheated to about 500 degrees F."

Brand threw out his hands with a little gesture of helplessness. Just then Constance appeared.

"Dad," she cried, "did not Mr. Pyne tell you of my threat?"

"No, dear one. I am not living in terror of you, to my knowledge."

"You must please go to sleep, both of you, at least until 10 or 11 o'clock. Mr. Emmett is sending a man to keep watch here. He will not disturb you. He is bringing some rugs and pillows, which you can arrange on the floor. I have collected them for your special benefit."

"At this hour? Impossible, Connie."

"But it is not impossible, and this is the best hour available. You know quite well that the Falcon will return at high water, and you must rest, you know."

She hustled about with the busy air of a housewife who understood the whole art of looking after her family. But something puzzled her.

"Mr. Pyne," she inquired, "where is your cup?"

"I—er—took it down," he explained.

For some reason Constance felt instantly that she had turned the tables on him since their last encounter. She did not know why. He looked confused for one thing; he was not so glib in speech for another.

"Down where?" she demanded. "Not to the kitchen. I have been there since you brought up your breakfast and dad's on the same tray."

"I breakfasted alone," remarked Brand calmly. "Mr. Pyne had feasted earlier."

"But he had not," persisted Constance. "I wanted him to!"

She stopped. This impudent American had actually dared to wink at her, a confidential, appealing wink which said plainly, "Please don't trouble about me."

"You gave your tea and biscuit to somebody," she cried suddenly. "Now, who was it? Confess!"

"Well," he said weakly, "I did not feel—particularly hungry, so when I met those two little girls fooling around for an extra supply I—er—thought nobody would mind if—er—"

"Father," said Constance, "he has not had a mouthful!"

"Then take him downstairs and give him one. You must have found my conversation interesting, Mr. Pyne, while I was eating, but before you go let me add a word in season. Stand or fall, each must abide by the common rule."

Pyne, with the guilty feeling of a detected villain, explained to Constance how the cup might be rescued.

"I shall keep a close eye on you in future," she announced as they went below.

"Do," he said. "That is all I ask for."

"I am a very strict person," she went on. "Dad always encouraged us in the sailor's idea of implicit obedience."

"Klick me. It will make me feel good," he answered.

Entering the second bedroom, where Elsie and Mamie were seated contentedly on the floor, she stooped and kissed them. And not a word did she say to Enid as to the reason why Mr. Pyne should be served with a second breakfast. She knew that any parade of his selfishness would hurt him, and he on his part, gave her unspoken thanks for her thought.

Conversation without words is an art understood only by master minds and lovers, so these two were either exceptionally clever persons or developing traits of a more common genius, perhaps both.

## [TO BE CONTINUED.]

## Too Lively.

He was a solemn Scotchman, with an equally solemn and somewhat down-trodden wife. The fact that they were receiving an excellent price for their "second pair front" from an American lodger did not blind them to her failings.

"Dear me, Mr. Macleod," said the lodger, one Sunday afternoon, when an errand took her to the parlor, where the family sat, "I should think you and your wife would be stifled sitting indoors this hot day with the windows shut. If you'd just open one and get some fresh air, I'm sure it would do Mrs. Macleod good; she looks pale."

Mr. Macleod looked at her with his usual stern and unbending gaze. "We can have fresh air any day," he said calmly. "We've no need to bae it rushing about the house on the Saw-bath."

## Germany the Modern Rome.

Let the German people keep a lesson from antiquity before their eyes. Once before an England and a Germany of no less different character have confronted each other. They were Carthage and Rome. And old Rome with its policy of force and power finally conquered the cash politics of Carthage and raised itself to the position of the first power upon earth. We have historical example when we say that the German people must return from the imitation of the un-German Carthaginian-British finance policy and must go back to the Roman-German policy of power and might. In no other way can a really great Weltpolitik be promoted in the hope perhaps of making ourselves ultimately the leading people in the world.—Berlin Grenzboten.

## Spanish Sheep.

There are said to be 10,000,000 migratory sheep in Spain, which travel on occasions as much as 200 miles from the plains to the mountains. They are known as transhumantes, and their march, resting places and behavior are governed by special regulations dating from the fourteenth century. At certain times no one may travel the same route as the sheep, which have the right to graze on all open and common land on the way.

## Much Exaggerated.

"Tell me," said the inquisitive foreigner, "do American girls affect men's clothes?"

"No," replied the gallant native, "not to any extent."

"Well, well, is that really true?"

"Well, of course, a little rouge may stick to the shoulder of a fellow's coat occasionally, but then it's easily brushed off."—Philadelphia Press.

## A Queer Case.

"Hiding on an elephant in Ceylon, behind a native prince on a hunting expedition," said a clergyman, "the conversation changed to turn on indigestion, to which I said I was subject. The prince at once pulled out a black leather button kind of thing, which he was wearing on a string round his neck under his clothes."

"What's this?" said I.

"A hyena's snout," was the startling reply.

"What for?"

"To cure indigestion."

"How can it do this?"

"It is very simple. A hyena gets its living by digging up and crunching old bones. Now, it possesses in its snout this peculiar virtue—that when its nose approaches anything hard, such as bones, these tough substances instantly grow soft and enable the animal to eat them with comfort and benefit. So you will find that if you keep this charm hanging round your neck the proximity of the hyena's nose, though dried up and lifeless, will soften your food, however indigestible, to such an extent that you will never again suffer from indigestion."

## Populous Cheese.

A professor of the Swiss Dairy school at Sion has compiled statistics of the number of micro organisms found in cheese. His experiments lead to the conclusion that every gram (one-thirtieth part of an ounce) of fresh Emmentaler (Swiss) cheese contains between 90,000 and 100,000 living germs. After two months the number has increased to 800,000. Cream cheese contains a still larger number of animalcules, a gram harboring after three weeks 750,000, rising to 2,000,000 after a month and a half. These figures apply only to the center of the cheese, while close to the rind families numbering 3,500,000 bacteria may be found in every gram of cheese. In about one and a half pounds of cream cheese, the professor estimates, there are as many germs as there are human beings on the face of the globe. It is supposed that all or most of these micro-organisms are "friendly" ones and assist in the digestive process. We hope so.—Grocery.

## King's Duty and King's English.

Exhibited in the window of a watchmaker's shop in Manchester is a faded letter of Nelson's. It tells an old, old story, reminding us of the time when, to defend the shores of their native land, Englishmen had to beg and implore for the bare material means to do it. It was so in the days of the armada and in Nelson's day. It has been so in our own. The letter reads:

My Dear Sir—If you will order the Agamemnon to be supplied with 200 fathoms of three inch rope and 100 fathoms of two inch rope purchases will be rove to drag the guns. We have not a fathom of rope in the ship. If you could spare us two threefold blocks and two twofold blocks I am to be much obliged. Yours most faithfully, HORATIO NELSON.

Evidently in his care of the king's ship the national hero was at the time somewhat careless of the king's English.—London Chronicle.

## Why Thunder Sours Milk.

To many persons the curdling of milk in a thunderstorm is a mysterious and unintelligible phenomenon. Yet the whole process really is simple and natural. Milk, like most other substances, contains millions of bacteria. The milk bacteria that in a day or two under natural conditions would cause the fluid to sour are particularly susceptible to electricity. Electricity inspires and invigorates them, affecting them as alcohol, cocaine or strong tea affects men. Under the current's influence they fall to work with amazing energy, and instead of taking a couple of days to sour the milk they accomplish the task completely in a half hour. With an electric battery it is easy on the same principle to sour the freshest milk.

## Obedient, but Indignant.

"Nora," said the literary woman, "I wish you would go down to the library and bring me 'Flavins Josephus.'"

The new girl left the room to execute the commission.

Presently a terrific noise was heard on the stairway, and Nora pushed the door open with her foot a moment later, dragging in by the collar a large and reluctant Newfoundland dog.

"Here he is, Mrs. Dimples," she said, "but ye oughtn't to have sent me for 'im. It's a man's job. The baste thrived to bite me, an' I had to fight 'im iv'ry fat o' the way."—Chicago Tribune.

## The Little Ones.

Many wrinkles are smoothed away by the soft fingers of little children. The music of their flutelike voices calms the most turbulent mood and banishes the darkest frown. The power of the little ones consists in their innocence. They bear in their hands that fly the magic might of which gates of brass cannot resist.

## The Silk Hat.

The ridiculous custom of wearing that shining tunnel, the silk hat, will appear as stupifying to our great-grandchildren as the custom of putting a bone through the lip or a ring through the nostrils appears monstrous to us.—Paris Gaulois.

## All Right.

Tom—Here! You've started your note to Borroughs "Dr. Sir." Don't you know that sort of abbreviation is very slovenly? Dick—No, sir. "Dr." is all right in this case. He owes me money.

## A Wonderful Woman.

"What sort of a woman is your friend madame the counters?"

"She is a woman of sixty, who looks fifty, thinks she's forty, dresses like thirty, and acts like twenty."

## CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

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## Last Call!

We have sold out the

## RECOLLECTION

Worcester, N. H.  
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Office Telephone 181.  
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**Saturday, August 13, 1906.**

The debt of the City of Boston is now one hundred millions.

All signs point to the fact that Curtis Guild will be his own successor as Governor of the old Bay State this fall.

Whitney and Sullivan are to be the Democratic leaders in Massachusetts this fall. Moran does not seem to be in it, a little bit.

Ex-Gov. Garvin of this State is going to New Haven to welcome Bryan when he makes his opening move for the third nomination.

The value of the farm products in the United States this year it is said will be over seven billions of dollars. The corn and wheat crops will be the largest ever raised.

The movement of the N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co., in turning over its trolley lines to a company made up of friends of the road is a shrewd one, and will probably prevent hostile legislation in the future in States that seem to be aggravated.

The Boston Herald is just now engaged in hounding Winston Churchill, occasionally of New Hampshire, for Governor of that State. It will hardly succeed this time. Churchill stands a very poor show of being Governor of New Hampshire at present.

The Kaiser wants to come to America. Well, let him come on, we shall all be glad to see him. He told an American the other day that it was his dearest wish to visit America and make the personal acquaintance of President Roosevelt, whom he admires intensely, and also to see the American country and people.

Bryan says the silver issue on the basis of 16 to 1 is in abeyance for the present. He still believes in it, however. The question now arises, "How will the sound money Democrats in this and other States sugar-coat the free silver pill when they are compelled to swallow it two years hence?" Many people and several influential newspapers in this State will have lots of crow to eat in the next Presidential campaign, if Bryan is the Democratic candidate, as he doubtless will be.

The Democratic-Independent-Lincoln-Goddard anything-to-win party has nominated a campaign committee consisting of such staunch independents (?) as Col. P. H. Quinn of Warwick, D. L. D. Granger of Providence, Edward M. Sullivan of Block Island fame, Richard B. Comstock of Providence, John J. Fitzgerald of Pawtucket, Adalard Archambault of Woonsocket, Lewis Brown of Newport, and Edward Walker of South Kingstown. These gentlemen will, doubtless, at once inaugurate an independent (?) campaign in the interest of Col. Goddard.

The danger of a revolutionary movement in Russia has passed. It is expected that the Grand Duke Alexander Michaelovitch will soon replace General Trepoff as governor of St. Petersburg, and that his administration will be strong but liberal. An attempt will be made to pacify the masses by granting what is virtually a constitution, including, of course, a new duma. The land question will be dealt with by a broad plan of compulsory purchase on liberal terms, more liberal, in fact, than the provisions of the land purchase act in Ireland. These important concessions will be promulgated in a royal decree to be issued tomorrow.

The Kansas state agricultural department has issued a crop report showing the State's yield of winter wheat to be more than 91,000,000 bushels. The yield of spring wheat will swell the total to 129,000,000 bushels, the greatest crop in the history of Kansas. In ten years Kansas has raised 795,000,000 bushels of wheat, and in three of these years the yield was more than 90,000,000 bushels each. Corn conditions are reported to indicate 88 per cent. of the full crop. This means a harvest of about 200,000,000 bushels. The people of Kansas have on deposit in banks nearly \$100 for every inhabitant. People can no longer talk of poor Kansas.

A good many Federal officials are feeling that after all it will be just their luck, if President Roosevelt does not run for a third term, or if he did run, should be defeated. A good many, too, feel that the country would go to the demagogue bow-wow, if their services were dispensed with. But it is safe to say that the United States would still be on the map if the G. O. P. was wiped out of existence.—Chattanooga News.

Many of the ilk of the Chattanooga News have been trying to wipe the G. O. P., as they call it, out of existence for many years. But their success thus far has not been such as to furnish much ground for boasting. They tried it from '61 to '65. They have tried annually ever since and still the G. O. P. is doing business at the old stand. In other words the Republican party is still governing the nation and most of the Northern States of the nation as it has done with a very few brief exceptions for nearly half a century, and it probably will continue to govern for many years more. President Roosevelt fully believes that the next National House of Representatives will have a Republican majority. There will be no difficulty along that line if the people do their duty.

**Calhoun's Opinion of the Navy**

In a speech delivered January 31, 1816, on a motion to repeal the direct tax, Calhoun drew a sketch of his views concerning the lessons to be derived from the experience of the war of 1812, as to the policy which the United States ought to pursue in future. The starting point of his argument was the assertion that future wars are not only possible but probable. He therefore deemed it necessary gradually to prepare for such an emergency not only by increasing the military forces of the Union, but also by systematically developing those germs of giant strength which Providence had bestowed upon the American people. "As to the species of preparation," he said, "the navy must certainly, in any point of view, occupy the first place. It is the most safe, most effectual, and cheapest mode of defense." And his biographer very wisely adds: "The internal strife during the Civil War would have lost much of its bitterness if the majority had from the first understood this obvious truth and acted accordingly." John C. Calhoun was not only "a man of deep convictions," and in political affairs gifted with the eye of prophecy, but as Secretary of War, under Monroe, he exhibited evidences of true military genius. He found the War Department in a state of unutterable confusion.

"Into this chaos he soon brought order, and the whole service of the Department received an organization so simple and, at the same time, so efficient that it has, in the main, been adhered to by all his successors, and proved itself capable of standing even the test of the Civil War. (Life of J. C. Calhoun by Dr. H. von Holst.) And it was Calhoun who first projected that vast scheme of internal improvement consisting of military roads and water ways that have been carried on ever since. These facts add great weight to his opinion that the navy is at once the cheapest, safest and most efficient arm of public defense.

**New Pier Hotel.**

If the plans of John H. Hanan of Brooklyn, N. Y., and others, including Sherry, the famous New York caterer, do not go awry, a fine, new hotel, elaborately equipped and furnished, will in all probability grace the site of the burned Casino at Narragansett Pier next year. Mr. Hanan and a syndicate comprising a number of well-known men have interested themselves in the project, believing it will be a paying investment.

Since the old Casino was burned no suitable structure has been built to replace it, although there is at the present time what is known as the Casino, situated on a portion of the site of the burned structure, but if cannot compare with the latter, being much smaller and lacking many of the qualities and distinguishing marks which characterized the famous Casino.

According to the plans which have been received, the new structure will occupy the entire site of the old Casino, while part of the latter building, including one of the towers, will be used for the east end of the new hotel. The structure will be four stories in height and will contain 300 rooms for the accommodation of guests.

**Street Car Riot.**

The rioting over that extra five cent fare going down to Coney Island Sunday had some politics in its origin. Judge Gaynor's decision that a man could not be lawfully arrested for refusing to pay ten cents by no means overruled the appellate division's ruling that the company had a right to collect two fares. Expelling a man from the cars and arresting him are two different rights or wrongs. It seems to have been a case where the company had the law on its side as far as declared, but the people's forcible protest against paying another five cents for what was in reality little more than the privilege of getting off the cars convinced the management that it might better back out, temporarily, at least, as it did after a night of paralysis to travel.

Rusk was one of the most gentle hearted and peace loving men that ever lived. Yet he believed in war with all the fervor of a worshiper of the strenuous life. "When I tell you," he says in the "Crown of Wild Olive," "that war is the foundation of all the arts I mean also that it is the foundation of all the high virtues and faculties of men. It is very strange to me to discover this, and very dreadful, but I saw it to be quite an undeniable fact. \* \* \* I found, in brief, that all great nations learned their truth of word and strength of thought in war; that they were nourished in war and wasted by peace; taught by war and deceived by peace; trained by war and betrayed by peace; in a word, that they were born in war and expired in peace."

On the first of November it is expected that two cents a mile rate will be in operation on all the lines of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company. That will make the fare between Newport and Boston \$1.40. The fair from Providence to New York will be \$3.75. When this two cent rate goes into effect a mileage book will have no advantage over a single trip ticket. There is no object in a reduction of fare between Newport and Boston before Nov. 1st, as up to that time the excursion rate, which is still in force, makes the fare only \$1.25 each way. In order to take advantage of this low rate it is necessary to buy a round trip ticket.

**Scarcity of Labor.**

Scarcity of labor has become such a commonplace characteristic in so many lines of endeavor that it seems almost superfluous again to refer to it. It has existed for so many months past that one feels impelled to record the fact merely as an item of news and let it go at that. Indeed, with the opening of the outdoor season of activity, combined with later demands from the crop-growing regions for harvesters, not to mention the necessities for railway construction work, a marked absorption of the supply of willing hands was looked for, this demand being in the nature of an annual recurrence. Midsummer, however, finds the paucity of floating labor more aggravating acute and extending to those generally favored with a steady supply of help, as, for instance, the coke and iron and steel producing industries. Efforts to augment working forces at the ovens have proved well-nigh fruitless.

Fall River textile mills could do better if labor was more abundant; but in this case migrations to other fields have affected the situation at the industrial center named. Up in the lake copper-mining region of Michigan similar difficulties are being experienced. Why particularize—extended mention of specific instances only burdens the record. The fact is there is a shortage of help—a great shortage. Indeed, it matters not what point of the compass one looks to, the tale is almost identical, and present indications offer no good basis for expecting relief until the late autumn or early winter, when, for obvious reasons, a goodly quantity of outdoor help will have been liberated.

**Polo Tournament.**

Four teams are entered for the senior polo championship tournament on the field of the Worcester Polo Club in this city and three for the junior title.

The senior championship is for a cup presented by William Waldorf Astor. Entries and drawings are as follows:

Saturday, Aug. 18, 4 p. m.—Myopia first, Adelbert Ames, Jr., R. G. Shaw, 2d., R. L. Agassiz and Devereaux Milburn, against Meadobrook first, E. S. Reynal, J. M. Waterbury, Jr., L. Waterbury and R. L. Beekman.

Monday, Aug. 20, 4 p. m.—Bryn Mawr first, Alex Brown, H. W. Harrison, R. E. Strowbridge and C. Wheeler, against Bryn Mawr Freebrothers, C. Randolph Snowden, Victor Mather, William H. T. Huhn and M. G. Rosengarten, Jr.

Thursday, Aug. 23, 4 p. m.—Winners of Aug. 18 versus winners of Aug. 20.

The junior championship is for a cup presented by S. D. Warren. The entries and drawings are as follows:

Wednesday, Aug. 22, 4 p. m.—Squadron A, Philip Boyer, Alfred Borden and R. C. Lawrence, against Rockaway, W. A. Hazard, R. Le Montague, Jr., R. J. Collier and P. F. Collier.

Saturday, Aug. 25, 4 p. m.—Bryn Mawr Freebrothers, C. R. Snowden, Victor Mather, W. H. T. Huhn and M. G. Rosengarten, Jr., against winners of Aug. 22.

**Automobilists Take Notice.**

The anti-noise crusade is making headway. Several cities have passed ordinances against the use by automobilists of siren horns. A more needed reform is reported today from Jamaica, N. Y., where a magistrate heard a complaint against the practice of waking the railroad employees resident in the community by blowing the whistles of the all-night drill engines at an unearthly hour in the morning. On the promise of the defendant to discountenance the practice the case was adjourned. A similar nuisance has been an occasional complaint in factory towns in the South, where the whistle is blown at four o'clock every morning to arouse the mill hands. In Washington people have complained to the district authorities with varying success against the loud calls of hucksters in the residential sections of the city crying their wares at unreasonable hours. Especially in the larger cities is there room for great improvement in the reduction of unnecessary noises with their terrible wear on poor human nerves. We hope that soon the people of this section will take notice of the fog horn signal on the automobiles. A person might as well be run over as frightened to death by their unearthly noises.

**State Cattle Killed.**

In a visit to the Agricultural College at Kingston Monday Dr. John S. Pollard, state veterinarian, made a careful inspection of the 81 head of fine blooded cattle comprising the herd at the college farm, and found such evidences of disease in eleven of them that it was necessary to kill them.

The authorities are exceedingly hopeful that the remaining 70 may be kept free from the disease, as the herd consists of very fine Holsteins and Jerseys, and considerable time has been expended in the proper breeding of the cattle. Forty-eight per cent. of the milking animals at the college farm were found to be diseased and after a thorough inspection were ordered to be shot.

Three or four years ago Dr. Pollard made an official visit at the college and at that time found seven or eight head showing evidence of disease.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY  
Take LAXATIVE BROMO Quinine Tablets. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. W. C. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 25c.

**Middleton.**

Rev. M. H. Oriskany will preach at the Cottage City Camp Meeting on Sunday.

A large deer was seen to cross the road at the head of Houshman Hill at an early hour Monday, being observed by several witnesses. It was thought that it might have crossed through the lots on Aquidneck avenue and finally reached the town pond, where it swam across, being seen to land near the house occupied by Mr. Henry Peckham. It again crossed the road at this point at an extremely rapid pace and was soon lost sight of in the direction of Miantonomi Hill. No attempt was made to molest or capture the animal.

Miss Corn Pettie of Bellevue Falls, Vermont, is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Joseph A. Peckham.

Mrs. J. Overton Peckham has been entertaining Miss Clara Perrin of Providence the past two weeks.

Mr. Hartford Albro of Kingstou, R. I., was guest of his aunt, Mrs. Joseph L. Albro, Saturday and Sunday.

Professor and Mrs. Louis Westgate of the Wesley University of Delaware, Ohio, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. Clarence Peckham during Carnival week.

The three brothers, Mr. John S. Peckham, of Providence, who is 85 years of age, Mr. Eliza Clark Peckham, 82, of Middletown, and Mr. Joseph A. Peckham, 81, of Providence, had a most enjoyable reunion during Carnival week, talking over old times. The brothers have been very little together in recent years and this visit with Mr. E. C. Peckham has proved of unusual interest to them.

Wednesday evening at the town hall, the young people of Berkeley Memorial Chapel will present the amusing two act comedy, "Mr. Bob," for the benefit of the fund for a new parish fund. As this is a spontaneous effort on the part of the younger members of the Church much interest is being manifested in the production. The entertainment will be followed by dancing, the music for the evening being furnished by the Harry K. Howard Orchestra.

After spending the past month in Boston undergoing medical treatment Mr. Joseph E. Albro returned to his home on Monday very much improved in health.

Miss Ruth A. Peckham is guest of her sister, Mrs. C. Louise Perry in Cambridge, Mass., where she will remain until early in September.

**Weather Bulletin.**

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Washington, D. C., Aug. 13, 1906.

Last bulletin gave forecasts of disturbance to cross continent Aug. 19 to 23, warm wave 19 to 22, cool wave 21 to 25. Next disturbance will reach Pacific coast about Aug. 25, cross west of Rockies country by close of 25, great central valleys 27 to 29, eastern states 30. Warm wave will cross west of Rockies country about Aug. 25, great central valley 27, eastern states 29. Cool wave will cross west of Rockies country about Aug. 28, great central valley 30, eastern states September 1.

The important feature of this disturbance will be an increase of rainfall where drouth has prevailed, the ending of the heated term and a cool wave that will send frosts unusually far south for the season. Some corn in the north will be tipped by the frosts first week in September, but extensive damages are not anticipated.

Following August 18 some very severe weather may be expected—a hot wave, thunder storms and severe squalls. The heated term will continue till after the next disturbance.

Announcement is made of the engagement of Miss Margaret Winthrop, daughter of Mrs. Robert Charles Winthrop, Jr., to Mr. James Grant Forbes, both of Boston. The young people are in Newport, guests of the Misses Mason on Rhode Island avenue.

Lieut. Colonel Edward Field, U. S. A., retired, died at Livermore, Cal., on Wednesday, aged 65 years. He was well known in Newport, serving as commanding officer of light battery B, Fourth U. S. Artillery, at Fort Adams from 1893 to 1896.

Joseph Ashby, a porter on steamer Princeton, of the Fall River line, died on board the steamer on her trip to New York Monday. He was an old timer on the Sound boats and was a veteran of the Civil War.

**WON FAME AS WRITER**

Mrs. Cragie, Author of Many Plays, Dies Unexpectedly  
London, Aug. 14.—Mrs. Pearl M. T. Cragie (John Oliver Hobbes), the authoress and dramatist, died in her sleep of heart failure. Her death was totally unexpected, she having been apparently perfectly well when she retired. Mrs. Cragie was 38 years of age. She was a native of Boston, Mass. She was married when 19 years of age to Reginald W. Cragie, by whom she had one son, now 16 years old. Her interest in the land of her birth continued throughout her life, and she made several visits to the United States after her marriage.  
Mrs. Cragie went out of life even as she told a reporter a few months ago she would wish to go. "I don't want anyone to expect my death, much less do I wish to expect it myself," she said, "and in the Episcopalian ritual, 'from battle and from murder and from sudden death,' I would leave out the last phrase."

Bullet Was Intended For Another  
Providence, Aug. 15.—Antonio Vissala, aged 34, was shot and fatally wounded last night by Antonio Ricciolina. Vissala and Ricciolina went to the saloon of Angelo Rossi, where Ricciolina demanded of Rossi some money which he claimed to have on deposit there. He received \$12 and after some words left the place and went to his home, returning soon after with a revolver, apparently with the intention of shooting Rossi. Vissala, who was coming out of the door, received the bullet in the left side and died an hour afterwards. Ricciolina was arrested.

The strike of switchmen in the New Haven yards of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad has been declared to be at an end by the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.

**Block Island.**

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Emmett and Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Hanson of Middletown, Ct., are at Block Island. This is their fourth season at Block Island and they speak in glowing terms of the beauty of our island. The coming year the party will be augmented by Mr. Emmett's son, Dr. W. H. Emmett, and Mr. and Mrs. Kaley, of Hartford, Ct.

Mr. W. Van Buren of Paterson, N. J., is a guest at the Hygeia and, if reports are true, is very much interested among the fairer sex. He is accompanied by Mr. N. Butler of Philadelphia.

Block Island as a summer resort is coming more and more into favor. Every season emphasizes this fact. The situation of the island is unique. Can anyone point out another in this part of the world that is swept exclusively by ocean breezes?

"Temperature in New York City, 102; Block Island, 65. That is all that is necessary to be in commendation of the island as a comfortable place in hot weather.

The health of Block Island is remarkable. Ocean breezes mean robust health.—D.

James A. Kebleck of Overlook Cottage, West, has set out a number of fruit and shade trees together with blooming plants to adorn the grounds surrounding the cottage. This is an example that would seem worthy of emulation.

Mrs. W. F. B. Atwood, of Pawtucket, R. I., sister of Mrs. Rosa Burgess, spent a few days at the Woonsocket House.

Mr. and Mrs. Everett C. Pierce of Providence are spending the week on the island with friends on the Neck.

The regular Boston excursion on Thursday brought 825 passengers, the largest crowd of the season. The people that come on these trips leave more money in town in proportion to their number than any other one class of excursionists.

A GUARANTEED CURE FOR PILES  
Hemorrhoids, Bleeding, Protruding Piles. Druggists are authorized to refund money if PAIN OINTMENT fails to cure in 6 to 14 days. 50c.

**WEEKLY ALMANAC.**

AUGUST 1906.	SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THUR	FRI	SAT	SUN	MOON	High water	Low water
1st Sat.	5 12 16 55	6 34 17 6 38	7 18 7 18	8 15 8 15	9 14 9 14	10 14 10 14	11 14 11 14	12 14 12 14	1 14 1 14	2 14 2 14	3 14 3 14
2nd Sun.	6 15 6 15	7 18 7 18	8 15 8 15	9 14 9 14	10 14 10 14	11 14 11 14	12 14 12 14	1 14 1 14	2 14 2 14	3 14 3 14	4 14 4 14
3rd Mon.	7 18 7 18	8 15 8 15	9 14 9 14	10 14 10 14	11 14 11 14	12 14 12 14	1 14 1 14	2 14 2 14	3 14 3 14	4 14 4 14	5 14 5 14
4th Tue.	8 15 8 15	9 14 9 14	10 14 10 14	11 14 11 14	12 14 12 14	1 14 1 14	2 14 2 14	3 14 3 14	4 14 4 14	5 14 5 14	6 14 6 14
5th Wed.	9 14 9 14	10 14 10 14	11 14 11 14	12 14 12 14	1 14 1 14	2 14 2 14	3 14 3 14	4 14 4 14	5 14 5 14	6 14 6 14	7 14 7 14
6th Thurs.	10 14 10 14	11 14 11 14	12 14 12 14	1 14 1 14	2 14 2 14	3 14 3 14	4 14 4 14	5 14 5 14	6 14 6 14	7 14 7 14	8 14 8 14
7th Fri.	11 14 11 14	12 14 12 14	1 14 1 14	2 14 2 14	3 14 3 14	4 14 4 14	5 14 5 14	6 14 6 14	7 14 7 14	8 14 8 14	9 14 9 14
8th Sat.	12 14 12 14	1 14 1 14	2 14 2 14	3 14 3 14	4 14 4 14	5 14 5 14	6 14 6 14	7 14 7 14	8 14 8 14	9 14 9 14	10 14 10 14

Full Moon, 4th day, 9h. 0m., morning.  
Last Quarter, 11th day, 9h. 47m., evening.  
New Moon, 19th day, 8h. 27m., evening.  
First Quarter, 26th day, 7h. 42m., evening.

Furnished Cottages, Jamestown, R. I.  
At Jamestown, on Conanicut Island, opposite Newport, Mr. Taylor has an office on Narragansett avenue, near corner of Greene street, where he has furnished cottages for the summer season. Cottages can be rented from \$200 up to \$2,000. Excellent, with ample accommodation, obtainable from \$400 to \$700. Jamestown office open daily (Sundays excepted) from 9 a. m. till 5 p. m. (from April till October every year).  
Mr. A. O. D. Taylor, Junior, or Mr. Hugh L. Taylor at the Jamestown office every day.  
Newport office, 138 Bellevue Avenue.

A. O. D. TAYLOR,  
REAL ESTATE AGENCY.

**Deaths.**

In this city, 13th inst., Catherine, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry P. Wright, in her 22d year.  
In this city, 12th inst., at the residence of Mrs. Sarah Barker, 22 Broadway, Sarah P. Barker, widow of Alonzo Barker, in her 70th year.  
In this city, Tuesday morning, 13th inst., Eugene Scherfman, of New York, aged 80 years.  
In Middletown, 10th inst., Annie, wife of Arthur A. Albro.  
In Mantion, 10th inst., Anna M. Greene, wife of Rev. Alva R. Carpenter and daughter of the late Rev. Washington and Catherine Porter Greene of East Greenwich.

**CARTER'S**  
**LITTLE**  
**LIVER**  
**PILLS.**

Headache, yea Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cure

Headache, yea Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cure

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from the distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

In the time of so many fads that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.  
Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not grip or purge, but by their gentle action place all the organs in the body in a healthy condition. Ask for them by druggists everywhere, or send for each.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

A Full Line of all the

NEW

AND

Improved Varieties

OF

VEGETABLE SEEDS

FOR SALE BY

Fernando Barker.

**RAILROAD IS SUE**

Vermont Seeks to Recover Alleged Illegal Freight Charges  
Montpelier, Vt., Aug. 14.—Two suits against the Central Vermont Railroad company have been brought by the state of Vermont on account of alleged illegal freight charges. One suit is for \$10,000 and alleges that excessive freight tariffs have been charged, and the other is for \$3000 damages, demanding the return to the state of amounts alleged to have been collected in excess of the regular rates.

Attorney General Fitts alleges that the state has been compelled to pay higher rates for all coal purchased and used by the insane asylum at Waterbury than other parties have paid. In particular, it is charged that the state has been compelled to pay 40 cents a ton more than a certain coal dealer in Ogdensburg, N. Y., has had to pay for shipping coal over the railroad line.

The action is brought under sections 2602 and 2603 of the Vermont statutes, providing for equal and reasonable rates to all corporations carrying companies, under a penalty. It is returnable at the September term of the Washington county court, which will be held here.

**Big Batch of Indictments**

Boston, Aug. 14.—Thirty secret indictments, including those against 17 ice dealers and six ice companies, which were returned by the Suffolk county grand jury, were made public in the superior court. In addition to the ice indictments, four indictments were brought in connection with the alleged violation of the building laws in the construction of the new normal school building foundation in the Fenway, and three indictments were found in the Chelsea aldermanic "graft" cases. These are three of the so-called "special" cases to which District Attorney Moran has been giving much attention.

**British Emigrants for Canada**

London, Aug. 17.—Brigadier Howell and Colonel Lamb of the Salvation Army leave England for Canada Aug. 17, having completed arrangements for the settlement of between 20,000 and 25,000 emigrants in the dominion within a year. A fleet of steamers will be chartered for their transportation. The emigrants will be scattered through Canada in such a way as to place them within reach of the work for which they are best suited.

**Held on Extortion Charge**

New York, Aug. 17.—Maury L. Freeman, a stock transfer tax examiner employed in the state comptroller's office, was arrested last night on a charge of extortion. It is alleged that Freeman told the manager of a mining company that by the payment of \$250 stock could be transferred in this state without the necessary stamp. A detective was sent to the mining office and it is alleged that a marked bill was paid.

**Fast Freight Underground**

Chicago, Aug. 16.—The Illinois Tunnel company has its freight service in full operation after five years of construction. Record runs in the handling of freight were made from many of the 40 business houses and the four railroads already connected with the tunnel system. The freight is taken on underground and carried 40 feet below the street surface to the basement of the building to which it is consigned.

**"An Act of Providence"**

San Francisco, Aug. 14.—The Rhine and Moselle Insurance Company of Germany has decided that it will not pay its \$8,000,000 of liabilities arising from the fire of April 18. The company's policies do not carry an earthquake exemption clause and it is thought at the local office that the head officers are putting forth the plea of "an act of providence."

**NEW ENGLAND BRIEFS**

Barge Boden, sunk on Mishawum ledge, Buzzards bay, has just been raised and towed to New Bedford, Mass. Of her original cargo of 2300 tons of coal, 1500 tons had been removed before she was raised.

While bathing in the river at Whiteface, N. H., William H. McGrath of Boston, aged 17, was drowned.

Michael J. Wh



## RID OF TROLLEYS

No Longer Part of Assets of  
New Haven Road

## DEAL CAUSES SURPRISE

Carried Out While Massachusetts  
Was Preparing a Test Case to  
Prevent Control of Trolley Car  
Systems by Railroads

Boston, Aug. 17.—Details of the transfer by the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad company of street car systems valued at many millions of dollars leaked out in this city, and it was learned that the railroad company has taken steps to divest itself of practically all of its street car property in southern New England. The transfer, which follows closely on the announced intention of the Massachusetts authorities to retain in this state control of Massachusetts street railway corporations, has been made to an association known as the New England Security Investment company.

According to information obtained here, the deal was said to involve the street car lines owned by the New Haven road in both Massachusetts and Connecticut, with connecting lines to Rhode Island and New York. A report from New Haven, however, indicated the probability that the Connecticut lines might not figure in the transfer, due, it was said, to the fact that under the charter of the Consolidated Railway company, the holding company of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad company, such a transfer would be unnecessary.

For over three years the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad company has been acquiring street railways in the state of Massachusetts, and recently the holdings of the company reached such proportions that the matter was made the subject of a special message by Governor Guild to the legislature, on the eve of its adjournment last June.

Attorney General Malone also interested himself in the matter and, acting in accord with the views of the governor, he drafted and submitted to the legislature a bill intended to prevent a continuance in this state of the control of the trolley car companies by steam railroad systems.

A brief consideration of the matter by the legislative committee on street railways brought about the suggestion that a test case be made and the attorney general set about preparing a case which would eventually receive a ruling from the Massachusetts supreme court. While this case was being prepared the attorney general, desiring certain information in connection with the car lines owned by the railroad, asked President Mellen, through Chairman Jackson of the state railroad commission, to furnish it to him.

The information asked for by Malone was transmitted to him yesterday and almost simultaneously the fact that the railroad company had transferred its holdings became known.

The action of the railroad company at this time created a mild sensation, but it was impossible to get an expression of opinion as to what effect it would have on the proposed court proceedings.

## Grand Duke Won't Take Chances

St. Petersburg, Aug. 17.—Grand Duke Nicholas Nicholasievitch has declined to accept the post of commander-in-chief of all the troops of the empire "where martial law exists," which was tendered to him Aug. 4. Whether this was decided before or after the attempt on the life of the grand duke at Krasnoye-Selo on Aug. 10 is not known, but the ostensible reason is that he believes such a post should be given to a purely military man.

## Holy Ghost Ship Leaves Boston

Boston, Aug. 17.—The barkentine Rebecca Crowell, the vessel of the Holy Ghost and Us society of Shiloh, Me., which has been at anchor in the outer harbor for the past two days, sailed yesterday for parts unknown. The utmost secrecy as to her destination has been maintained. As she did not have foreign clearing papers, it is presumed that her sailing will be coastwise.

## Herman Charged With Murder

Bridgeport, Conn., Aug. 16.—Alexander Herman was bound over to the criminal superior court on the charge of murder in the first degree. He was accused of shooting and killing Martin Korschinski as the latter entered his own home, Herman having laid in wait for the victim.

## Bryan Returns at Month's End

Paris, Aug. 17.—William J. Bryan has fixed the date for his arrival in New York as Aug. 30. He will visit New Haven and Bridgeport Aug. 31, Jersey City Sept. 1, Chicago Sept. 4, Lincoln Sept. 5, St. Louis Sept. 11, Louisville Sept. 12 and Cincinnati Sept. 13.

## Great Labor Demonstration

Brussels, Aug. 16.—There was an immense demonstration of workmen here in favor of the reduction of working hours. Nearly 80,000 men participated in the procession, which, with 100 bands, marched through the principal streets. There was no disorder.

## Charged With Murder

Providence, Aug. 15.—Charles E. Smith was arraigned in court here, charged with the murder of Edward King by pushing him into the street. Smith was held in \$3000 bonds for the grand jury.

## Strikers Lose Their Jobs

Boston, Aug. 17.—The places of more than 100 union longshoremen who struck at the Metropolitan wharf as the result of the discharge of four of their number have been filled by new men, and work has proceeded with little interruption. Steward Delap states that so far as he is concerned the incident is closed.

## FORTY POISONED

Pleasure Seekers At Ice Cream  
From Unclean Cans

## SIX MAY NOT RECOVER

Victims Purchased Stuff From  
Itinerant Vendors at Salisbury  
Beach—Hurry Calls For Doc-  
tors, Who Were Kept Busy

Salisbury Beach, Mass., Aug. 16.—Forty persons were poisoned by impure ice cream here last evening and six of the victims are in a serious condition. The names of the six are Edward O'Connell, Michael Ring, Miss Susie Thayer, John Murphy, Miss Yvonne Adams and Miss Flossie Seigel.

Yesterday was known as "Haverhill day" at the beach, and about 4000 persons came here from that city, Newburyport and nearby places. All those who became ill ate ice cream purchased from four vendors of Newburyport who sell ice cream, fruit and confectionery from wagons.

Just before 6 o'clock last evening a young girl fell in front of a local hotel, and when bystanders went to her assistance they were startled to find that her face had turned a dark color and that her features were drawn and contorted. It was at first thought that the girl had poisoned herself intentionally, but while several doctors were examining her another young woman nearby collapsed.

For two or three hours reports of persons being overcome by violent illness came to the local police. Emergency calls were sent to Newburyport and nearby places and promptly responded to, and eight doctors and a trained nurse, who were at the beach, hastened to the assistance of the numerous victims. Medical Examiner Hurd of Newburyport also came to the beach and assisted the other physicians.

The six persons most seriously ill were taken to the Hotel Cushing. All were unconscious, and were in a serious condition. Practically all of those affected were under 20 years of age.

The physicians decided that the trouble was due to ptomaine poisoning from unclean cans which contained ice cream. Samples of the cream were taken by the police and the Newburyport board of health ordered all the itinerant vendors to stop the sale of ice cream until further notice. Nearly all the victims belong in Haverhill and, excluding the half-dozen named, none is in a serious condition.

## End of Adams Strike

Adams, Mass., Aug. 14.—The strike in the four mills of the Berkshire Cotton Manufacturing company has ended and 3000 employees will return to work Thursday morning. Treasurer Plunkett of the company granted the strikers several concessions, but remained firm in his decision to refuse to re-employ Samuel Whitman, president of the Weavers' union, whose discharge precipitated the strike three weeks ago.

## Collision Caused \$10,000 Damage

Washington, Aug. 16.—The navy department has been informed that the estimate of the damage done to the battleship Illinois in a recent collision with the Alabama amounts to \$10,000. While the Illinois cannot be completely repaired in time for the president's review, she will participate in that function, and return to the yard later.

## New Bedford Strikers Lose

New Bedford, Mass., Aug. 16.—The introduction of a number of outside help in the carding room of the Rotch mill broke the strike of the 225 employees of that room, and many of the old hands reported for work. Some of them found their places already filled. The men struck because of the employment of a new foreman in their room.

## King Edward in Germany

Cronberg, Aug. 16.—King Edward and Empress William returned to the castle from an excursion to Homburg and Snaalsburg late yesterday afternoon. After luncheon the emperor and king conversed an hour. Baron Von Tscherschy and Sir Frank Lascelles were present. The subject of the conversation is not known.

## Boy Fell a Hundred Feet

Monson, Mass., Aug. 16.—James W. Tutts, aged 11, son of Professor Tutts of Chicago university, is in a critical condition with a fracture of the skull and internal injuries. He fell over a cliff on Mount Bunyon to the rocks below, a distance of about 100 feet. His chances of recovery are doubtful.

## Thieves Wrecked Postoffice Safe

Boston, Aug. 17.—The safe of the Ponkapog postoffice in Canton was blown open and about \$150 and some notes and bonds stolen. The safe was completely wrecked, but the police have been unable to find anyone who heard the explosion. The postoffice is located in a grocery.

## Committed Arson While Insane

Rochester, Aug. 17.—The report of the lunacy commission in the case of Rev. Charles S. Bain, charged with arson, finds the accused minister insane, both at the time of the alleged crime and now. Bain was later ordered committed to the Mattewan state asylum for the criminal insane.

## Fishermen Have Fared Badly

St. Johns, Aug. 17.—The Labrador mail boat reports that the fishery off Labrador is the worst this season in 20 years. Owing to the failure of the Labrador catch and the short catch along the Newfoundland coast, the price of fish is advancing rapidly.

## Jockey's Injuries Result Fatally

Saratoga, N. Y., Aug. 17.—Charles Schoen, a steeplechase trainer attached to the stable of M. Daly at the Saratoga race track, died from injuries received while training a jumper. He struck on the back of his head and concussion of the brain caused.

## BOMB AND BULLET

Used With Deadly Effect in Many  
Cities of Poland

## MASSACRE CARRIED OUT

Revolutionists' Plot Directed  
Against Police and Troops  
Effectively Carried Out, Es-  
pecially in Warsaw

St. Petersburg, Aug. 16.—Acting apparently with a definite plan and at a signal, the terrorists and revolutionists yesterday inaugurated a carnival of murderous attacks with bombs and revolvers on the police and troops in various cities in Poland, echoes of which are heard from Samara, Ufa, Yalta, Kiev and even far-away Chita, where the acting chief of police was slain almost on his own doorstep. The revolutionist campaign flamed out with especial violence at Warsaw, where these conspirators shot and killed 17 policemen, four gendarmes and seven infantry patrolmen, and wounded a score more. Soldiers fired a volley into a crowd, killing 15 and wounding 130 with bullets and bayonets.

The massacre at Warsaw is supposed to have been planned by revolutionists in revenge for the arrest recently of socialist workmen in the iron working suburb of Prague. It was a Catholic holiday and no one suspected that a massacre was in preparation. The weather was beautiful, the city was calm and thousands of people were crowding excursion trains.

Simultaneously the attack on policemen began at 10 o'clock in the morning. About 1 o'clock in the afternoon news began to arrive from all parts of the city revealing the concerted nature of the attacks. In Ostrowska street four men attacked a sergeant of police, but the latter was able to bag three of them, who were armed with revolvers. In a fight in Torowia street revolutionists shot down two patrolmen, and a Jewish merchant was killed by a stray bullet.

A band of 10 men invaded a grog shop in Cholebna street, where they wounded a soldier. The clerk and wife of the proprietor opened fire upon the invaders and a passing patrol, attracted by the disturbance, seized the entrance of the shop, stormed the house and captured all of the band. In the afternoon strong detachments of infantry, dragoons and Cossacks appeared in the streets, dispersing the crowds with their swords, firearms and bayonets. The streets were quickly emptied, and by 6 o'clock all the shops and restaurants were closed. Ambulances and vans were kept busy carrying the wounded to hospitals. All passers-by were searched by patrols and many arrests were made.

Other Polish cities singled out by the terrorists were Lodz, where six soldiers, three patrolmen and the wife of a police captain were wounded by the explosion of bombs in the police station, and two soldiers and two terrorists killed in the streets; Radom, where a bomb thrown into the police station killed the wife and child of the police captain; Vloislavsk, where the chief of police was slain, and Block, where at a given signal the policemen on all the posts were simultaneously attacked and several of them wounded.

## Martial Law in the Caucasus

St. Petersburg, Aug. 16.—Owing to a serious revolutionary outbreak the whole of the Caucasus, with the exception of a few districts, is under martial law. In the districts of Shusha and Sangezur armed bands openly attacked detachments of troops.

## Cossacks Balk at Police Duty

St. Petersburg, Aug. 16.—Cossacks from Poltava refused to perform police duty at Tiflis. A large number of arrests were made. Details are unobtainable.

## A Five Percent Advance

Boston, Aug. 14.—A raise of wages affecting more than 2000 operatives in cotton mills of New England in addition to the many thousands who have previously been given the benefit of an increase went into effect yesterday in three New England communities: Adams, Mass., and Pittsfield and Exeter, N. H. The increase amounts to 5 percent.

## \$150,000,000 Railroad Project

Pittsburg, Aug. 15.—Papers of consolidation of three railroads in different parts of Pennsylvania will be filed this week, which will constitute the formal announcement of a project of prominent foreign bankers to build a low grade double track railroad from New York to Chicago, by way of Pittsburg, which will cost about \$150,000,000.

## Railroad Lawyers in Conference

Atlantic City, N. J., Aug. 15.—More than 60 lawyers, representing all the larger railroads east of the Mississippi river, particularly those traversing the territory south of the Ohio river and the New England states, have assembled here to make a detailed study of the provisions of the railroad rate bill, which goes into effect on Aug. 29.

## Married Teachers Not Wanted

Boston, Aug. 15.—Under the new school regulations prepared by the Boston school committee the marriage of a woman teacher shall operate as a resignation of her position and the business agent of the board, when notified of such an event, has been instructed to strike the name of the newly wedded from the payroll.

## Fifteen Miles of Dead Herring

Boston, Aug. 15.—Dead herring floated on the water for 15 miles to the path of the Danish steamer Texas, from Copenhagen. Captain Anderson encountered the herring on the eastern edge of the Grand Banks. He is unable to say whether they were killed by a submarine disaster or a fishing vessel had foundered nearby. A dory full of water adds plausibility to the latter.

## BANK DOORS CLOSED

## Old Institution May Never Again

## Open Its Doors

Boston, Aug. 17.—The First National bank of Chelsea did not open for business this morning, orders having been issued by the comptroller of the currency to close the institution.

National Bank Examiner Ewer has been making an inspection of the bank recently and last night, at the request of the directors, he visited the institution and counted the cash on hand. The bank examiner stated that he found no discrepancy between the cash book and funds on hand, but that from a superficial examination, he had decided to recommend to the authorities at Washington that the doors of the bank be closed to business. He said that he had had no opportunity to make a thorough inspection of the books, but from what he observed from statements of some of the officials that it was doubtful if the bank was ever reopened for business. Beyond this statement the bank examiner had nothing to say for publication.

The First National bank is one of the oldest institutions in Chelsea, having been incorporated as a national bank in 1864. It has a capital of \$300,000 and carries deposits of several million dollars. The president is Sylvester B. Hinkley of Newton, formerly a resident of Chelsea. The cashier is Walter Waittlessey.

The cause of the bank's trouble is not definitely known, but it is intimated that unprofitable investments and unwise speculation are responsible for the difficulty.

## Rescued From Death in Mid-Air

Wakefield, Mass., Aug. 17.—Suspended in mid-air, clutching a live wire, and at any moment likely to be hurled to the ground 40 feet below, Arthur Johnson, a lineman, would have in all probability been electrocuted but for the prompt and courageous work of Paul Lane, a fellow-workman. Johnson was suffering intense agony when Lane climbed a pole and wrenched the man's hands free. The injured man was left at the top of the pole while Lane went for a doctor. He attempted to climb down and fell nearly half the length of the pole. Johnson's hands were badly burned and his body bruised, but he will recover.

## Playout of Hand Tube

Providence, Aug. 17.—With a "squirrel" of 234 feet 9 3/4 inches, the Fire King company of Pawtucket, R. I., carried off the first prize of \$200 and a silver torch among the old fighting tubs at the 16th annual muster of the New England States Veteran Firemen's league in this city. The Brockton tub, Hancock No. 1, carried home the second prize of \$150 after a play of 234 feet 4 3/4 inches, the Greyer of East Providence took third of \$100 with 234 feet 3 1/4 inch, while the Enterprise No. 2 of Arlington took the fourth prize, \$50, playing 198 feet 3 1/4 inch.

## Brook Skeleton Mystery Solved

Northampton, Mass., Aug. 16.—The skeleton of a man found last Sunday night in Hadley brook was identified last night as that of Orion Lane of Belchertown, aged 32, who disappeared Feb. 26, 1900. He was suffering from nervous prostration when he disappeared and it is supposed that he drowned himself in the brook. The fact that the skeleton showed that one leg had been fractured helped in the identification, as well as the buttons and other portions of the clothing found.

## Live Wire Killed Policeman

Newton, Mass., Aug. 13.—Henry Furdon, a member of the Newton police force, was instantly killed last night on Washington street when he stumbled over a telephone wire which had fallen across an electric light wire. He was 24 years old and unmarried.

DOCTOR CURED  
OF ECZEMA

Maryland Physician Cures Himself of  
Eczema with Cuticura Remedies.  
Prescribes Them and Has Cured  
Many Cases Where Other Formulas  
Have Failed—Dr. Fisher Says

CUTICURA REMEDIES  
POSSESS TRUE MERIT

"My face was afflicted with eczema in the year 1897. I used the Cuticura Remedies, and was entirely cured. I am a practicing physician and very often prescribe Cuticura Resolvent and Cuticura Soap in cases of eczema, and they have cured where other formulas have failed. I am not in the habit of endorsing patent medicines, but when I find remedies possessing true merit, such as the Cuticura Remedies do, I am broad-minded enough to proclaim their virtues to the world. I have been practicing medicine for sixteen years, and must say I find your Remedies A No. 1. You are at liberty to publish this letter, or any part of it. I remain, very truly yours, G. M. Fisher, M. D., Big Pool, Md., May 24, 1905."

CUTICURA—THE SET, \$1.  
Complete Treatment for Every  
Humor from Pimples  
to Scrofula

Bathe the affected parts with hot water and Cuticura Soap, to cleanse the surface of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle; dry, without hard rubbing, and apply Cuticura Ointment freely, to allay itching, irritation, and inflammation, and soothe and heal; and, lastly, take Cuticura Resolvent Pills to cool and cleanse the blood. A single set, costing but one dollar, is often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning, and scaly skin, scalp, and blood humors, with loss of hair, from infancy to age, when all else fails.

## INDUSTRIAL TRUST COMPANY.

Capital,  
Surplus and Undivided Profits over \$3,000,000 00  
\$5,000,000 00

OFFICE WITH NEWPORT TRUST CO., 300 THAMES STREET.

## PARTICIPATION (OR SAVINGS) ACCOUNT.

Money deposited on or before August 15th draw interest from August 1st. Dividends August and February. This account is the SAVING BANK DEPARTMENT of the Trust Company. The rate of interest at present paid upon this account is FOUR PER CENT. The security given is the entire capital and surplus of the Company in addition to the invested funds of its depositors.

## Old Colony Street Railway Co

(ILLUMINATING DEPT.)

## Electric Lighting. Electric Power.

Residences and Stores Furnished with  
Electricity at lowest rates.

## Electric Supplies. Fixtures and Shades.

449 to 455 THAMES STREET, NEWPORT, R. I.

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## S. S. THOMPSON.

A Mistake in Signals

Burlington, Vt., Aug. 17.—Six persons were injured quite severely and a dozen others shaken and bruised by a collision of a passenger train on the Rutland railroad at Grand Isle last night with some cars filled with excursionists on a side track. A mistake in signals which led to the misplacing of a switch and sent the train onto the siding was the cause of the accident. Probably none of the injuries will prove fatal.

## Dog Saved Child's Life

Providence, Aug. 17.—Louis, the 18-month-old son of George Latimer of Hope Valley, was saved from drowning in the Tarklin pond by the prompt action of a bulldog. The boy had fallen into the pond, which is very deep near the shore, and the dog jumped in and brought him to safety in his teeth.

## Receiver For Chicago Bank

Chicago, Aug. 17.—The Garfield Park bank, a small institution, has been placed in the hands of a receiver by Judge Bethen. The collapse of the Milwaukee Avenue state bank is said to be responsible for the failure.

## To Release Turkish Prisoners

Constantinople, Aug. 17.—The sultan has ordered the release of all the prisoners in the empire who have completed two-thirds of their sentences, as a mark of gratification for the recovery of his health.

Japs in the Ascendancy

London, Aug. 17.—A Daily Mail correspondent telegraphs that, having made a tour of northern Korea and Manchuria, he found that the Japanese are now more strictly observing the open door. Japanese manufactures, however, have largely replaced articles of European and American origin throughout Manchuria, mainly owing to the advantage obtained by the free entrance of Japanese goods through Daire.

Brown's Troubles Not Ended

New York, Aug. 16.—Charles C. Brown, the convicted federal silk examiner who was ordered released from the state prison at Sing Sing upon a writ of habeas corpus issued by Judge Hough, was rearrested as he stepped from the prison and arraigned before Judge Hough. Bail for his trial upon an indictment yet pending against him was fixed at \$30,000 and he was committed to the Tombs prison.

Drowning of Two Little Sisters

North Adams, Mass., Aug. 16.—Two children, aged 7 and 8 years, daughters of William H. Bailey of this city, were drowned in Windsor pond last evening. The children, together with their mother and three of their older sisters, were enjoying a picnic near the pond. The two younger children were sent for a pull of water and while climbing over a rock at the edge of the pond fell into deep water.

PUBLIC LAWS, PASSED AT THE  
JANUARY SESSION, 1904.

The Chapters of the Public Laws are numbered continuously from the General Laws, Revision of 1894.

## CHAPTER 1350.

AN ACT in Amendment of Chapter 23 of the General Laws as Amended by Chapter 123 of the Public Laws, Passed at the January Session, 1903, Relating to the State Library.

(Passed April 20, 1904.)  
It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

Section 1. Section 2 of Chapter 23 of the General Laws as amended by section 2 of Chapter 123 of the Public Laws is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Sec. 2. The sum of thirty hundred dollars or so much thereof as may be necessary is hereby appropriated for the support of the state library, eight hundred dollars of the above amount to be expended for the purchase of books, expressage, and supplies, and five hundred dollars for clerk hire and sundry expenses, the same to be expended under the direction of the secretary of state, and for the purpose of carrying this act into effect the sum of five hundred dollars additional is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated; and the state auditor is hereby authorized to draw his orders on the general treasurer, upon receipt by the general treasurer of the secretary of state."

Section 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage, and all acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

## CHAPTER 1351.

AN ACT in Amendment of Sections 327 and 328 of the Court and Practice Act, Passed May 3, 1905.

(Passed April 20, 1904.)  
It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

Section 1. Section 327 of the court and practice act, passed by the General Assembly on May 3rd, 1905, is hereby amended by adding therein the words "or a sale of real or personal property ordered"

"Sec. 327. Whenever upon a hearing in equity in the superior court an injunction shall be granted or continued or a receiver appointed or a sale of real or personal property ordered, by an interlocutory order or decree, an appeal may be taken from such order or decree to the supreme court at any time within ten days from the entry thereof, in like manner as from a final decree, and such appeal shall take precedence in the supreme court."

The proceedings in the case in the superior court shall not be stayed in other respects unless ordered by the superior court. The appeal shall not suspend the execution of the order or decree appealed from, but the supreme court, pending the appeal, upon such terms as to the court may seem proper, may suspend the operation thereof until the determination of the appeal. The appeal shall transfer to the supreme court only the question whether the decree appealed from shall be affirmed, reversed, or altered."

Sec. 2. Section 328 of said court and practice act is hereby amended by adding thereto the following:

"Provided, however, that in the event that any such appeal shall be taken in any cause in equity, or proceeding following the course of equity, in which the superior court shall have ordered the sale of real estate for the purpose of partition or shall have ordered the sale of any property, real or personal, such appeal shall not invalidate or in any wise affect the order or decree for sale or the sale or other proceedings had under the order or decree directing the sale, or the rights and obligations of the master, collector, receiver, or other officer making the sale, or the rights or obligations of the purchasers of the property sold, or the rights or obligations of the parties under or in consequence of the sale."

Sec. 3. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed, and this act shall take effect upon its passage.

## CHAPTER 1352.

AN ACT in Amendment of Chapter 66 of the General Laws, of Chapter 63 of the Public Laws, and of Chapter 11 of the Public Laws, Passed at the January Session, 1903.

(Passed April 20, 1904.)  
It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

Section 1. All necessary expenses incurred by each member of the board of managers of the Rhode Island College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts in the discharge of his duties shall be paid from the funds of the state, upon the presentation of proper vouchers for the same approved by the governor.

Sec. 2. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed, and this act shall take effect immediately.

## CHAPTER 1353.

AN ACT in Amendment of Chapter 66 of the General Laws, of Chapter 63 of the Public Laws, and of Chapter 11 of the Public Laws, Passed at the January Session, 1903.

(Passed April 20, 1904.)  
It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

Section 1. Section 2 of Chapter 66 of the General Laws is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Sec. 2. Said college and experiment station shall, until otherwise ordered, continue to be located in the town of South Kingstown upon the estate now occupied by them, and all money hereafter received under and from any congressional approved March 2, 1887, and under the act of congress approved August 30, 1890, entitled 'An act to apply a portion of the proceeds of the public lands to the more complete endowment and support of the college for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts, established under the provisions of said congressional act approved July 2, 1887,' and all other moneys which shall be received by the state for the promotion of agriculture or the mechanic arts under or by virtue of an act of congress shall, as and when received, be paid over to the treasurer for the time being of said college corporation, to be used and applied and accounted for by the managers and officers of said corporation for the time being, as required by the respective acts of congress under which the same are received, and the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars is hereby annually appropriated for the purpose of defraying the expenses of said college corporation, the same to be expended under the direction of the managers and officers of said corporation for the time being. And the managers and officers of said corporation shall perform all the duties and make and publish and distribute and render all bulletins and reports required by said acts of congress or by any acts in amendment thereof or supplementary thereto; and shall also report to the general assembly annually at its January session."

Sec. 3. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed, and this act shall take effect immediately.

## CHAPTER 1354.

AN ACT in Amendment of Chapter 66 of the General Laws, of Chapter 63 of the Public Laws, and of Chapter 11 of the Public Laws, Passed at the January Session, 1903.

(Passed April 20, 1904.)  
It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

Section 1. Section 2 of Chapter 66 of the General Laws is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Sec. 2. Said college and experiment station shall, until otherwise ordered, continue to be located in the town of South Kingstown upon the estate now occupied by them, and all money hereafter received under and from any congressional approved March 2, 1887, and under the act of congress approved August 30, 1890, entitled 'An act to apply a portion of the proceeds of the public lands to the more complete endowment and support of the college for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts, established under the provisions of said congressional act approved July 2, 1887,' and all other moneys which shall be received by the state for the promotion of agriculture or the mechanic arts under or by virtue of an act of congress shall, as and when received, be paid over to the treasurer for the time being of said college corporation, to be used and applied and accounted for by the managers and officers of said corporation for the time being, as required by the respective acts of congress under which the same are received, and the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars is hereby annually appropriated for the purpose of defraying the expenses of said college corporation, the same to be expended under the direction of the managers and officers of said corporation for the time being. And the managers and officers of said corporation shall perform all the duties and make and publish and distribute and render all bulletins and reports required by said acts of congress or by any acts in amendment thereof or supplementary thereto; and shall also report to the general assembly annually at its January session."

Sec. 3. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed, and this act shall take effect immediately.

## CHAPTER 1355.

AN ACT in Amendment of Chapter 66 of the General Laws, of Chapter 63 of the Public Laws, and of Chapter 11 of the Public Laws, Passed at the January Session, 1903.

(Passed April 20, 1904.)  
It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

Section 1. Section 10 of Chapter 66 of the General Laws is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Sec. 10. Whenever any animal shall be suspected by either of the cattle commissioners to be affected with tuberculosis, the commissioner of the county where the animal is found shall immediately notify the secretary of the state board of agriculture, who shall promptly fix a day when the appraiser, duly appointed as hereinafter provided, shall visit the suspected animal with the veterinarian; and upon confirmation of the disease, and after appraisal of the value as hereinafter provided, the affected animal shall be killed and the carcass disposed of in such a manner as will not be detrimental to the public health."

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

## CHAPTER 1356.

AN ACT in Amendment of Chapter 66 of the General Laws, of Chapter 63 of the Public Laws, and of Chapter 11 of the Public Laws, Passed at the January Session, 1903.

(Passed April 20, 1904.)  
It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

Section 1. Chapter 131 of the General Laws, entitled "Of the inspection of beef and pork," is hereby amended by adding the following sections:

"Sec. 35. The importation or exportation, and the sale, offering for sale, exposing for sale, or having in possession with intent to sell, within this state, of any carcass of any kind of animal, whether or not in part, and whether manufactured or not, of any tainted, diseased, corrupted, decomposed, putrid, rotten, decayed, or unwholesome animal substance or article, unfit for food, is hereby prohibited."

Sec. 36. The inspector of beef and pork, deputy-inspector, each assistant inspector, and each inspector of beef and pork of any town or city, within their respective jurisdictions, shall seize and cause to be destroyed or disposed of otherwise than for food, all the articles mentioned in the preceding section found within their respective jurisdictions, and for such purpose they may enter any shop, warehouse, or other place in which such articles are stored, or exposed for sale; provided, that every such inspector shall, upon the request of the owner of any such article, or upon the request of such owner's agent or servant, permit such owner, his agent or servant to retain a sample of any such article, and such inspector shall retain said article for the period of one hour for the purpose of examining the same."

Sec. 37. Whoever prevents, obstructs, or interferes with any such officer, or whoever hinders, obstructs, or interferes with any such inspection or examination, or whoever secretes or removes any article mentioned in section 35 of said chapter for the purpose of preventing the same, shall be fined not exceeding one hundred dollars."

Sec. 38. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

## CHAPTER 1357.

AN ACT in Amendment of Chapter 131 of the General Laws, Entitled "Of the Inspection of Beef and Pork."

(Passed April 20, 1904.)  
It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

Section 1. Chapter 131 of the General Laws, entitled "Of the inspection of beef and pork," is hereby amended by adding the following sections:

"Sec. 35. The importation or exportation, and the sale, offering for sale, exposing for sale, or having in possession with intent to sell, within this state, of any carcass of any kind of animal, whether or not in part, and whether manufactured or not, of any tainted, diseased, corrupted, decomposed, putrid, rotten, decayed, or unwholesome animal substance or article, unfit for food, is hereby prohibited."

son to suspect that any horse of either animal is affected with glanders, farcy, or any contagious or communicable disease, shall immediately report the matter to the secretary of the state board of agriculture or to the general agent of the Rhode Island Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, who shall notify the veterinarian employed by the state board of agriculture, or such veterinarian as may be duly appointed by the Rhode Island Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and approved by the state board of agriculture, and the veterinarian so notified shall promptly examine the suspected animal; and if found to be affected with glanders, farcy, or any contagious or communicable disease, the said veterinarian shall cause said animal to be killed and the carcass to be disposed of in such manner as shall not be detrimental to the public health."

If the veterinarian, so appointed by said Rhode Island Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals and appointed by said state board of agriculture shall become unsatisfactory to said board, on notice thereof to said veterinarian from said board, said veterinarian shall cease to have any powers or authority under this chapter, and said Rhode Island Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals may thereupon appoint some other veterinarian in his place and stead, to be approved by said board and aforesaid."

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

## CHAPTER 1358.

AN ACT in Amendment of Section 2, Chapter 102, of the General Laws, "Of the Suppression of Intemperance."

(Passed April 20, 1904.)  
It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

Section 1. Section 2 of Chapter 102 of the General Laws is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Sec. 2. The town councils of the several towns and the boards of commissioners as hereinafter provided may grant or refuse to grant licenses to such citizens resident within this state, for the manufacture or sale of pure spirituous and intoxicating liquors within the limits of such town or city; as they may think proper. Whenever any license for the sale of spirituous or intoxicating liquors shall be granted, the same shall be granted to expire on the first day of December next succeeding the granting of the same, unless revoked as is hereinafter provided, and such citizens resident may obtain at any time, in the discretion of the town council or board of commissioners, a license to expire on the first day of December next succeeding the granting of the same, and pay, therefore a price which shall be in proportion to the length of time which the said license so granted shall continue in force bears to the price of a license for a year; but no license granted under the provisions of this chapter shall authorize any person to sell any spirituous or intoxicating liquors on Sunday, or to any woman, except as hereinafter provided, or to any minor, or person of notoriously intemperate habits, or to sell or furnish intoxicating liquors to any person on a pass-book or order, or to store or to receive any goods, wares, merchandise, or provisions in exchange for liquors. Before granting license to any person under the provisions of this chapter, said council or board shall give notice by advertisement for at least two weeks in some newspaper published in the city or town where the applicant proposes to carry on his business, if there be no newspaper published in said city or town then in some newspaper published in the county, of the name of the applicant for said license and the particular location for which the license is requested; and shall give opportunity for remonstrants to be heard before them as to the granting thereof; and no license shall be granted under this chapter to authorize the sale of any such liquors, at any building or place where the owners of the greater part of such building or place shall file with the board having jurisdiction to grant licenses their objection to the granting of such license; and before any license shall be issued under the provisions of this chapter, the person applying therefor shall give bond to the town or city treasurer in the penal sum of one thousand dollars, with at least two sureties satisfactory to the said council or board; which sureties shall be residents of the town or city where the license is proposed to be granted, and the person who will not violate any of the provisions of this chapter, and for the payment of all costs and damages incurred by any violation of this chapter; and he shall also pay for such license to the town or city treasurer the sum hereinafter named, three-fourths thereof for the town or city, and one-fourth to be paid over by the town or city treasurer to the general treasurer for the use of the state."

Sec. 3. This act shall take effect on and after its passage, and all acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

## CHAPTER 1359.

AN ACT in Amendment of Section 17 of Chapter 102 of the General Laws.

(Passed April 20, 1904.)  
It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

Section 1. Section 17 of Chapter 102 of the General Laws is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Sec. 17. The sheriffs of the several counties, constables, and chiefs of police of the several towns and cities, shall constitute a state police, and it shall be their duty to see that the laws of the state are observed and enforced within their respective counties and towns; and it shall be their special duty to use their utmost efforts to suppress and prevent crime, by the suppression of all unlawful games or sports, gambling places, and houses of ill-fame, and they shall also do so on request of any taxpayer of any town or city, and may command aid in the execution of the authority herein conferred. Any member of the state police who shall willfully neglect or refuse to perform the duties imposed by this section shall be fined not exceeding five hundred dollars and be thereafter rendered ineligible to be again appointed to any such position. Provided, that such officer may, before taking any action at the request of any taxpayer, demand that the said taxpayer requesting such officer to act give a bond to secure to said officer reasonable compensation for his services and to protect him from all costs and damages that may arise from such action."

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect on and after its passage.

## CHAPTER 1360.

AN ACT in Amendment of Chapter 664 of the Public Laws Passed at the January Session, 1903, Being "An Act Relating to the Appointment of Probation Officers."

(Passed April 20, 1904.)  
It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

Section 1. Section 5 of chapter 664 of the Public Laws Passed at the January Session, 1903, Being "An Act Relating to the Appointment of Probation Officers," is hereby amended by adding the following sections:

"Sec. 5. The board of state charities shall have authority to appoint a probation officer who shall serve during the pleasure of said board, and who under the direction of said board shall have authority throughout the state to carry out the provisions of this act. Such officer may, with the approval of said board, appoint assistants from time to time, of whom one at least shall be a woman, and such assistants shall have authority under the direction of the state probation officer to carry out the provisions of this act throughout the state, and may be removed at any time by the order of said officer subject to the approval of said board. All expenses incurred or authorized by the state probation officer in carrying out the provisions of this act shall be paid from the appropriations for the state probation officer, and such expenses must first be approved by said board, and no assistant shall incur any expense in the performance of his duties unless the same shall have been authorized by the state probation officer."

Sec. 2. Section 8 of said chapter 664 of the Public Laws is hereby repealed, and this act shall take effect on and after April 20, A. D. 1904.

## CHAPTER 1361.

AN ACT in Amendment of an Act Entitled "An Act in Amendment of Section 12 of Chapter 882 of the Public Laws, as Amended by Section 1 of Chapter 966 of the Public Laws, as Amended by Chapter 1083 of the Public Laws, Passed at the January Session, A. D. 1903."

(Passed April 20, 1904.)  
It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

Section 1. Section 12 of Chapter 966 of the Public Laws, passed at the January session, A. D. 1902, is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Sec. 12. The said commissioners shall not let any land and water line extended from the town of Pawtucket to the town of Kettle Point, or let any lands west of a line drawn from Warwick Neck Light to Peacock Point at Potowomut Neck; or west of a line drawn from Powder House Point to Gould Island; or west of a line drawn from Gould Island to New Bedford; or north of a line drawn from New Bedford to Portsmouth; or let any lands between the Railroad bridge and Hone bridge, so-called, in the second river in the town of Portsmouth and Tiverton; or let any lands between a Dumbarn Light and Nayatt Light; or between Pawtucket Neck and Rocky Point in shore; or any land lying between the line running due east and west through the Rhode Island Fish Club building and the running due east and west of the channel from land already leased; or let any of the ponds in Little Compton, Charlestown, South Kingstown, New Shoreham, Tiverton, Portsmouth, or West- erty, or the cove, so-called, in the town of Portsmouth, except Brightman's pond or Babcock's pond, so-called, in said West- erty. Provided, however, that said commissioners shall not let more than three acres in said Brightman's or Babcock's pond to any one person; and provided, further, that every person to whom any of the ponds shall be let under the provisions of this chapter shall have and his home and representatives shall have had the period of three years next preceding the letting thereof; or let the channel between Long Neck and Marsh Island flats from the channel in Providence river to the bridge in Pawtucket. Provided, however, that nothing in this act shall be so construed as to affect any of the lands now or hereafter leased or the releasing thereof."

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

## CHAPTER 1362.

AN ACT in Addition to Chapter 1247 of the Public Laws, Entitled "An Act Creating a Board of Trustees For the State Sanatorium For Consumptives and Deafening Idiots."

(Passed April 20, 1904.)  
It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

Section 1. The board of trustees for the state sanatorium for consumptives shall have an office in the state house.

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

## CHAPTER 1363.

AN ACT to Provide For the Consolidation of the Statutes of the State.

(Passed April 20, 1904.)  
It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

Section 1. The governor is authorized to appoint one person, and the speaker of the house of representatives two persons, learned in the law, as commissioners, to arrange and consolidate all statutes of the state general and permanent in their nature.

Sec. 2. In performance of their duty said commissioners shall bring together all statutes and parts of statutes which from similarity of subjects ought to be brought together, and shall arrange the same under titles, chapters, and sections, with head-notes briefly expressive of the matter contained in such divisions, also with side-notes so drawn as to point to the contents of the text, and with proper references to the original sections, so far as practicable, to the decisions of the supreme court of the state explaining the same.

Sec. 3. Said commissioners shall be authorized to have the work printed, and when the work is completed shall submit the same to the general assembly, so that it may be re-enacted, if the general assembly shall so determine.

Sec. 4. The whole work shall be completed within two years.

Sec. 5. In the performance of their duty said commissioners shall have free access to all public records and papers in this state, and the use of the same whenever and wherever required by them.

Sec. 6. There shall be paid to said commissioners, as full compensation for their work, the sum of twenty-five hundred dollars each, to be paid upon orders of said commissioners, approved by the governor; and said commissioners shall be authorized to hire clerical assistance at an expense of not exceeding five hundred dollars, to be paid by the general treasurer upon orders approved by said commissioners.

Sec. 7. In case of any vacancy in said commission, such vacancy shall be filled by the appointment of another person by the governor, which commissioner shall have all the rights and privileges of the commissioners originally appointed, and shall receive a compensation based upon the proportion of the term which said commissioners shall serve.

Sec. 8. The sum of nine thousand dollars is hereby appropriated, for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this act, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 9. This act shall take effect immediately.

Sec. 10. Any person or persons at the house of any agent or servant may select every such inspector at the expiration of one hour after seizure of any such article, shall treat such article with kerosene oil or other substance rendering it impossible to use such article for food or food products. It shall also be the duty of such officers to act forthwith within their respective jurisdictions, on notice from the state board of health, the superintendent of health, the city physician, the mayor of any city or the town council of any town. Such inspectors shall forthwith report every such seizure to the chief of police or town sergeant, respectively, of their town or city."

Sec. 11. The town council of each town and the city council of any city are hereby authorized to elect annually, or appoint, one or more inspectors of beef and pork, and to provide for their compensation by salary or fees. Every such inspector shall, before entering upon the duties of his office, give bond in the sum of one thousand dollars for the faithful performance of the duty of such office, and the payment of the value of any property illegally or unlawfully destroyed under the provisions of this act, and shall have all the rights, powers, fees, and privileges, and be subject to all the duties, penalties, and forfeitures, the same as the state inspector of beef and pork, with the power to appoint deputy inspectors."

Sec. 12. Whoever prevents, obstructs, or interferes with any such officer, or whoever hinders, obstructs, or interferes with any such inspection or examination, or whoever secretes or removes any article mentioned in section 25 of said chapter for the purpose of preventing the same, shall be fined not exceeding one hundred dollars."

Sec. 13. This act shall take effect upon its passage, and all acts and parts of acts, general or special, inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed; but the tenure in office of any inspector of beef and pork already elected or appointed, shall not be affected hereby and such officer shall continue in office for the remainder of his term, with all the powers and duties appertaining to such office under the provisions of this chapter.

CHAPTER 1364.

AN ACT in Amendment of Chapter 23 of the General Laws, and of Any Acts in Amendment Thereof or in Addition Thereto.

(Passed April 20, 1904.)  
It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

Section 1. Section 22 of Chapter 23 of the General Laws is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 22. Any person not a member, representative, or officer of the Church of Christ; Society of the Sons of the American Revolution; Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution; Society of the War of 1812; Aztec Club of 1847; Military Order of the Grand Army of the United States; Grand Army of the Republic; Sons of Veterans; United States of America; Women's Relief Corps; Ladies Aid Society; National Association of Naval Veterans of the United States; Society of the Army of the Potomac; Society of the Army of the Cumberland; Society of the Army of Ohio; Society of the Army of Tennessee; Society of the Burnside Expedition; Society of the Ninth Army Corps; Sons of the Revolution; Spanish-American War Veterans; or Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, shall not be eligible to hold any office or position, or to wear, respectively, the name, badge, decoration, insignia, button, or rosette thereof, unless he or she shall be entitled to use or wear the same, respectively, under the constitution, by-laws, or rules and regulations of said societies or orders, respectively, shall be fined twenty dollars for each offense."

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect immediately, and all acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

CHAPTER 1365.

AN ACT in Amendment of Chapter 593 of the Public Laws as Amended by Chapter 790 of the Public Laws Passed at the May Session, A. D. 1900.

(Passed April 20, 1904.)  
It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

Section 1. The provisions of section 19 of Chapter 593 of the General Laws entitled "Of the militia," shall apply to every commissioned officer and every enlisted man of the several independent chartered military organizations of this state, whether or not the enlistment papers shall be on file in the office of the adjutant-general in the militia service. Provided, he shall be duly enlisted or enrolled according to the charters of said organizations and shall have rendered service required by said section upon the active list of such organizations subsequent to the first day of January, 1900, a certificate of such service having been rendered to the adjutant-general of the state through the commanding officer of such organizations."

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

CHAPTER 1366.

AN ACT in Amendment of Chapter 664 of the Public Laws Passed at the January Session, 1903, Being "An Act Relating to the Appointment of Probation Officers."

(Passed April 20, 1904.)  
It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

Section 1. Section 5 of chapter 664 of the Public Laws Passed at the January Session, 1903, Being "An Act Relating to the Appointment of Probation Officers," is hereby amended by adding the following sections:

"Sec. 5. The board of state charities shall have authority to appoint a probation officer who shall serve during the pleasure of said board, and who under the direction of said board shall have authority throughout the state to carry out the provisions of this act. Such officer may, with the approval of said board, appoint assistants from time to time, of whom one at least shall be a woman, and such assistants shall have authority under the direction of the state probation officer to carry out the provisions of this act throughout the state, and may be removed at any time by the order of said officer subject to the approval of said board. All expenses incurred or authorized by the state probation officer in carrying out the provisions of this act shall be paid from the appropriations for the state probation officer, and such expenses must first be approved by said board, and no assistant shall incur any expense in the performance of his duties unless the same shall have been authorized by the state probation officer."

Sec. 2. Section 8 of said chapter 664 of the Public Laws is hereby repealed, and this act shall take effect on and after April 20, A. D. 1904.

CHAPTER 1367.

AN ACT in Amendment of an Act Entitled "An Act in Amendment of Section 12 of Chapter 882 of the Public Laws, as Amended by Section 1 of Chapter 966 of the Public Laws, as Amended by Chapter 1083 of the Public Laws, Passed at the January Session, A. D. 1903."

(Passed April 20, 1904.)  
It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

Section 1. Section 12 of Chapter 966 of the Public Laws, passed at the January session, A. D. 1902, is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Sec. 12. The said commissioners shall not let any land and water line extended from the town of Pawtucket to the town of Kettle Point, or let any lands west of a line drawn from Warwick Neck Light to Peacock Point at Potowomut Neck; or west of a line drawn from Powder House Point to Gould Island; or west of a line drawn from Gould Island to New Bedford; or north of a line drawn from New Bedford to Portsmouth; or let any lands between the Railroad bridge and Hone bridge, so-called, in the second river in the town of Portsmouth and Tiverton; or let any lands between a Dumbarn Light and Nayatt Light; or between Pawtucket Neck and Rocky Point in shore; or any land lying between the line running due east and west through the Rhode Island Fish Club building and the running due east and west of the channel from land already leased; or let any of the ponds in Little Compton, Charlestown, South Kingstown, New Shoreham, Tiverton, Portsmouth, or West- erty, or the cove, so-called, in the town of Portsmouth, except Brightman's pond or Babcock's pond, so-called, in said West- erty. Provided, however, that said commissioners shall not let more than three acres in said Brightman's or Babcock's pond to any one person; and provided, further, that every person to whom any of the ponds shall be let under the provisions of this chapter shall have and his home and representatives shall have had the period of three years next preceding the letting thereof; or let the channel between Long Neck and Marsh Island flats from the channel in Providence river to the bridge in Pawtucket. Provided, however, that nothing in this act shall be so construed as to affect any of the lands now or hereafter leased or the releasing thereof."

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

CHAPTER 1368.

AN ACT in Addition to Chapter 1247 of the Public Laws, Entitled "An Act Creating a Board of Trustees For the State Sanatorium For Consumptives and Deafening Idiots."

(Passed April 20, 1904.)  
It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

Section 1. The board of trustees for the state sanatorium for consumptives shall have an office in the state house.

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

CHAPTER 1369.

AN ACT in Amendment of an Act Entitled "An Act in Amendment of Section 12 of Chapter 882 of the Public Laws, as Amended by Section 1 of Chapter 966 of the Public Laws, as Amended



# An American Widow

By LOURINE RICHARDS

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It was at Lausanne, Lake Geneva, and at one of the small and quiet hotels, that Judge Fordham, U. S. A. was told by the landlady:

"You will be glad to learn that I have a compatriot of yours here. She has been here a week. She is a widow. I believe she comes from Chicago, Canada."

"Sure it isn't Philadelphia, Montana?" asked the judge.

"I will at once find out all particulars, your excellency."

"Never mind just now. I'd like a few hours' rest before meeting the widow, American or otherwise. If you will be so kind, you needn't mention to her that I am here. I came away from my home in Boston, California, to escape a widow, and, you see, I don't want to bump up against another too soon. We Americans always want to walk around awhile before getting acquainted."

"It is so, your excellency, and your wishes shall be respected," said the obsequious host.

"How does the widow happen to be here alone?" inquired the judge without much show of interest.

"Her brother is at Lyons, France. He is a buyer of silks for Americans. He will soon be here."

"Is she good looking and rich?" asked the judge.

"Had I known, your excellency, that Chicago, Canada, had such handsome women I should have gone there for my second wife. As for riches, she has my best rooms and orders what she wants. My bill against her will be very much."

"Think she's on the marry?"

"When I saw you, sir, and knew that you were an American I said to myself:

"He comes from the same country. He looks like a widower. He appears to be rich. Why should not the widower marry the widow and thus make each other happy?"

"Thanks for your interest in the case, old man, but go slow. An American widower and an American widow will always find each other in good time if you leave them alone. Just leave it to us."

They met at the table, but were not introduced. A sharp eyed person would have noticed that they were sizing each other up. Two days later, as the widow sat on the veranda with a book in her hand, the landlady and the judge approached, and the former indulged in a dozen bows and scrapes as he said:

"I have the utmost felicitation in presenting Judge Fordham to Mrs. Chatham."

The judge found the widow to be a woman not much over thirty. She was bright and keen and self possessed. She found the judge to be a man of about forty-eight, hale and hearty and inclined to be frank spoken. Of course they became interested at once, and after a few minutes the landlady re-entered the office to say to his wife:

"Today, Marie, I have done a noble thing. The widower will marry the widow, and when they return to America they will probably live in New York, Arizona, and be happy all their days. Did I not tell you when we were married that as a landlady I should be a magnificent success?"

Neither the Widow Chatham nor Judge Fordham had a story to tell. It came out casually in conversation that she was the widow of a Chicago wholesale grocer and had taken the trip abroad at the instance of her brother Tom, who was a silk buyer for a New York house and who would soon be with them. It came out the same way that the judge had retired from the bench in New York and was now taking it easy abroad while his bonds went right on piling up interest. They found themselves agreeing on almost all subjects, especially on the greatness of Chicago and the purity of American politics, and now and then the landlady looked out to smile and turn to his wife with:

"Marie, compliment me on my magnificence. The widower and the widow are becoming more and more interested in each other."

The judge rather took charge of Mrs. Chatham after the first day. They rode out together, they boated together, they climbed the hills together. The subject of love wasn't even hinted at, but there were other persons than the landlady who smiled in a knowing way.

There was just a bit of mystery about the brother. He was to arrive at such a time and such a time, but he didn't arrive. It was all the fault of the silk men, he wrote. They were taking things easy and refused to be hustled. He would be along in good time, however, and in one of his letters he wrote that it would be a pleasure for him to meet the judge. The judge smiled grimly when this extract was read to him. He seemed to doubt it.

After their acquaintance had lasted two weeks and one day just after a telegram had been received by the widow the judge stroled into the railroad depot and found her about to take a train—that is, he thought she was. She had no baggage and appeared to avoid observation.

When she saw that she was discovered she made some excuse and left the spot in his company. She was a bit glum for awhile, but soon rallied and was very gay that evening. Two days later a telegram announced that Brother Tommy was ill at home. The widow said that she would run over there for a day or two, and the judge said he would accompany her. He had a curiosity about the silk mills, and this would be a good time to gratify it. The widow suddenly decided that Tommy might get over his illness without any of her help. She had her fair share of sisterly affection, but Tommy was one of those fellows that always played baby even with a colt in the head.

Two mornings later the judge took an early morning walk. It was an hour before breakfast. He walked down to the depot to see the 6:20 train

go out. He was on time, and he saw the Widow Chatham there. She dodged him and returned to the hotel instead of taking the train. When they met at breakfast neither one said anything about their walk, but the landlady rubbed his hands and smiled and said to his wife:

"Marie, my magnificence grows. The widower and the widow were out for a sunrise walk this morning. That means love and matrimony. I was the one to introduce them and bring two happy hearts together. Of course it will go into both bills as an extra."

There is a pretty fair mountain at Lausanne. It is high enough to have precipices and rugged enough to put a man out of wind to climb it. When you have followed "Lovers' walk" far enough you strike into "Hearts' highway" at a quarter of a mile farther you descend upon a platform called "Matters' rest." The judge and the widow had been up there twice. On the afternoon of the early morning walk they took the path again. When they had reached the plateau and found seats and had a few words to say about the view the widow looked the judge fair in the eyes and said:

"Mr. Fordham, in about three minutes, unless you promise to leave Lausanne by the evening train, I shall begin to scream."

"Yes," he calmly replied.

"I shall run down the path shouting for help."

"Yes."

"I shall meet people and declare that you threatened me. I think you will understand what that will mean to you."

"Certainly, but there are loopholes in your plan. For instance, I have no less than three witnesses concealed behind the rocks up here. Then I have a telegram to the effect that your Brother Tommy is in custody at Lyons. I also have a second stalling that his tradition papers, for which I have been waiting these many days, are ready for me."

"Where do I come in?" she asked after awhile.

"You don't come in. Tommy did the embarrassing, and you simply run away with him. So far as my instructions go, you are to be left behind here in Europe to enjoy yourself as best you can. No doubt you have some of the stalling money to pay your bills with, but I was not instructed to arrest you. I was simply keeping tab on you until the papers were ready for Tommy. Is there anything more to say?"

"Sir, I do not know you!" answered the widow as she arose and started down the path by her lone some.

"And so you go away to Lyons?" repeated the landlady after the judge had announced his intentions.

"Yes; have to go."

"And the widow from Chicago, Canada?"

"I must leave her in your keeping. We have had a misunderstanding. You know how cantankerous American widows are."

"Marie," said the landlady to his wife that evening, "I may be magnificent and I may not. The widower and the widow have quarreled and he has started for Lyons, and it may be that he will never come back to plead for a reconciliation. The main point, however, is that I charged him two extras for falling in love with another guest of my house and falling out again, and maybe I am magnificent after all."

**Virgins of "Sold" Sign.**

"Get this parlor suit out at once, John," said the manager.

"Oh, let's just put a 'Sold' tag on it till tomorrow," grumbled Salesman John. "The men are fearful busy."

"John," said the manager, "you know very little about human nature if you're willing to leave a suit of furniture marked 'Sold' in sight of the public. If we left the suit here everybody that came in would be attracted by the 'Sold' sign on it and would want to buy it or its duplicate. The suit can't be duplicated, as you know, and so the people would be dissatisfied. This suit, because they couldn't have it, would seem to them the only desirable one in our stock. They would take no other. We should probably lose half a dozen sales."

"Why, John, there are some dishonest dealers who put 'Sold' signs on goods that are a drug, so as to dispose of those goods quickly, and it is a fact not creditable to human nature that fake 'Solds' will move a slow stock more quickly even than fake reductions."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

**Wit of a Scotch Eunuch.**

This lunatic asylum story comes from Glasgow: Two counselors of that city were taken over a large asylum the other day by one of the patients, a safe man. He had led them to a room to display a view from a window, when some one shut the door, with its self acting lock, and the three men were prisoners. The patient alone preserved his composure. While the counselors clamored to be released he remarked:

"If I were you I would be quiet."

No help coming, the counselors grew desperate. Beads of perspiration stood on their brows, and they fairly yelled.

"If I were you," repeated the patient soothingly, "I would keep quiet."

"But we're no daft," pleaded one of the visitors.

"Hoos mon, that's what I said myself when I was brought in!"

**The Good and Beautiful.**

To see the good and the beautiful and to have no strength to live it is only to be Moses on the mountain of Nebo, with the land at your feet and no power to enter. It would be better not to see it.—Olive Schreiner.

**Cheerful.**

Hook-Jones is the most melancholy fellow I know. Rook-I should think so, indeed. He proposed to a girl once by asking her how she would like to be his widow.

**Chess and Intellect.**

It is doubtful whether a great chess player is often, we are sure he is not of necessity, to be regarded as a man of powerful intellect. It has never been shown that the greatest masters of the game were men with big brains for anything but chess.—London Saturday Review.

## ORIENTAL FRUIT BATS

They Descend Upon Orchards With Sordid and Furry.

The big oriental fruit bats, or flying foxes, so familiar in India, Ceylon and the Malay region, feed on all sorts of soft fruits except acid ones, such as oranges; are especially fond of figs and guavas and are a destructive pest to orchards and gardens. In some parts of Java, for example, no delicate fruit can be raised except by protecting the trees with nets and fighting off the nightly flocks of bands of kalangs.

They live and travel in vast companies, roosting by day on chosen trees, where they hang by one hind leg, each protected from the sun's glare and from rain in the closely wrapped mantle of its wings, and large branches frequently break under the weight. At sunset they fly away to their feeding grounds, scattering over a wide area.

Where a fig tree or banana thicket attracts a crowd the roughest fighting begins over coveted blunder, each one screaming, clawing and struggling to seize something and get away to a secure retreat to enjoy it. There he hangs by one foot, and, grasping the fruit he has secured in the claws and opposite thumb of the other, he hastily reduces it to lumps, with which he stuffs his cheek pouches until they become distended like those of a monkey. Later he chews and swallows this food at leisure.

At dawn all return to their roosts and, says Tickell, "hook themselves along the branches, scrambling about hand over hand with some speed, biting each other severely, striking out with the long claws of the thumb, shrieking and cackling without intermission."

No doubt these squabbles are rendered more violent by the disgracefully dissipated habits in which the bats indulge during their nocturnal expeditions, for, according to Francis Day and other observers, "they often pass the night drinking the toddy from the chatties in the cocoanut trees, which results either in their returning home in the early morning in a state of extreme and riotous intoxication or in being found the next day at the foot of the trees, sleeping off the effects of their midnight debauch."—Ernest Ingersoll's "Life of Mammals."

## SOME FIRST OCCASIONS.

The first lucifer match was struck in 1834.

The first steamer built in England appeared in 1815.

It was in 1555 that the first black lead pencil was sharpened.

During the reign of Edward the Confessor of England the practice of employing surnames began.

Lord Avebury, otherwise Sir John Lubbock, was the first person in England to have his photograph taken.

The first ship was brought from Egypt to Greece by Danaus in 1485 B. C. The first double decked ship was built by Tyrians, 788 B. C.

The first woolen cloth made in England was manufactured about 1330, though it was not dyed and dressed by the English until 1697.

The first record of coal is about 300 years before the Christian era. Coal was used as fuel in Europe as early as 852.

## A King's Rebuke.

The queen of Wurtemberg was one day walking in the streets of Stuttgart attended by a maid of honor, when she met a body of students who refused to make room for the ladies, and thus compelled them to walk in the gutter. The queen reported the matter to the king, and the next day the captain of the corps Suesia was summoned to the palace. A servant led him into a room where there were no chairs, and there the unfortunate student had to wait a full hour. At last the king appeared and finally the young man was dismissed by him thus: "I cannot demand that every student should know my wife, but I do demand that the Corps Suesia give place in the streets to ladies."

## A Bridge That Surprises.

That old expression about the sidewalk coming up and hitting a man in the face takes on an actual expression the first time one sees the bascule bridge over the Gowanus canal in operation. On approaching the bridge at a moment when some barge or schooner is about to pass through it one sees the gates swing to, and then suddenly the roadway rises up and stares the wayfarers in the face, tracks and all, remaining there until the vessel has passed through, when the whole thoroughfare drops back into place again. The operation of raising the wings of the bridge is performed so quickly that the surprise is all the more sudden.—New York Press.

## His Little Joke.

"Yes," admitted the drummer, "there are a great many skins in my business."

"What is your line?" asked the portly passenger.

"Leather," answered the drummer as he lighted a fresh paper coffin nail.—Chicago News.

## Deduction.

"That new farm hand of yours used to be a bookkeeper."

"How do you know?"

"Every time he stops work for a minute he tries to put the pitchfork behind his ear."—Fleeting Blatter.

## A Friend in Need.

Janson (sentimentally)—Ah, my boy, there's nothing like a friend in need! Samson—I don't agree with you. He's generally a thundering nuisance, for he's sure to want to borrow something.

## For Hygienic Reasons.

Mistress—Why have you not swept this morning? Servant—For hygienic reasons. Madame rubs the dust off my face with the train of her skirt. We must give the microbes a little rest.—Paris Astoria.

## CANTORIA.

From the Kind You Have Always Bought

Chas. H. Pictorial

From the Kind You Have Always Bought

Chas. H. Pictorial

From the Kind You Have Always Bought

Chas. H. Pictorial

From the Kind You Have Always Bought

Chas. H. Pictorial

From the Kind You Have Always Bought

Chas. H. Pictorial

## Only Wanted a Few Things.

"I have come to get my wife photographed," said the determined-looking man as he entered the studio, followed by a meek-looking woman. "You can make people look all right, sir, can't you?"

"Certainly, sir," replied the photographer, confidently; "that is part of my business, you know."

"Well, Maria here fell out of the window last year and injured her arm. You can straighten it out, I suppose?"

"Certainly."

"And can you push in Maria's ears, so that she won't look so much like a rabbit?"

"Oh, I think so."

"And what about the squint in her left eye?"

"Oh, I can touch it out in the negative."

"And the freckles?"

"They won't appear in the picture at all."

"And will the hair be red?"

"Oh, no."

"Well, you can go ahead. Sit down there, Maria, and try to look pleasant."

## His Reason.

"My dear Mr. Magnate, why don't you see that fellow who is openly accusing you and your trust of using corrupt methods in business?"

"My dear sir, I would not dignify the fellow's charges with a reply."

"No; I suppose a reply wouldn't answer."

## Companionship.

Mother—You mustn't play with that little boy.

Tommy—Well, can I fight with him?—Harper's Bazar.

"The bravery of young men," said rear admiral Buhler at Atlantic City, "is a fact that I shall never cease to marvel over. Did you ever hear of a hope too forlorn, a risk too overwhelming for the young men of the armies and navies of the world to undertake?"

"If only the young men's wisdom equalled their bravery! But that is impossible. Sometimes I think boys have so much bravery that there is no room for anything else."

"I used to know a boy who was brave enough, but reckless, careless, extravagant. He accumulated a great quantity of debts."

"His father gave him a talking to one day."

"Suppose," he said, "that I should be taken away suddenly, what would become of you?"

"I'd stay here," the boy answered, smiling. "The question is, what would become of you?"—New York Tribune.

An editor in the upper peninsula has suddenly left for parts unknown. He disappeared on the day the last edition of his paper appeared. In an item regarding a home talent entertainment the singing was referred to as "the crowing event of the evening."

The printer who left the "u" out of the word "crowning" is also among the missing.—Flint (Mich.) Journal.

Bray—Your friend impresses me as a man who is born to command.

Gray—Yes, but unfortunately he married a woman who was born to countermand.—Boston Transcript.

For each pound of fruit allow a pound of sugar. Mash the fruit in the kettle, boil hard for fifteen minutes, then add the sugar and boil for five minutes.

The Sultan of Turkey owns more than 200 bicycles, some with gold mountings.

## WAX TAPERS.

Made Today as They Were in the Seventeenth Century.

In the manufacture of wax tapers and the long and slender tapers which are known as rule de cave (cellar rats) the method introduced into France by Pierre Bismaire in the middle of the seventeenth century is still in use.

The method is practiced today in the Carriere factory at Bourg lae Rine, near Paris. The cords of which the wick is composed pass into a basin of melted wax heated by a small furnace, from which they are drawn through a perforated plate to a large wooden drum which is turned slowly by hand. The operation is repeated two or three times, the size of the hole through which the cord passes being increased each time. When the waxed-cord has attained the required size it is wound on large reels in skeins of 400 or 500 meters (about 1,500 feet), which are boxed and shipped to wholesalers. It is also furnished in lengths of from three to ten meters (ten to thirty-three feet), folded as often as may be required for convenient packing. These tapers are now used chiefly by wine merchants and by sextons in lighting church candles.

The very short and thick candles, called reilleuses, or night candles, are composed of a mixture of wax and stearin. The molding machine differs considerably from the apparatus used for ordinary candles, although the principle of the operation is unchanged. After the little candles have cooled the attendant removes them from the molds and conveys them to women, who put them in tin cups, which prevent the escape of melted wax during combustion, and pass them to other women, who label and pack them.

Paraffin paper is made simply by drawing long rolls of paper by means of a series of cylinders through a steam heated trough containing a solution of paraffin and stearic acid and thence to a large wooden cylinder, on which it is rolled.—Scientific American.

## Result of Intense Emotion.

A young cat was seen to catch his first mouse. As he was carrying it in triumph to the house he suddenly became paralyzed in the hind quarters, and for an hour remained stretched on the ground. Then movement returned, but it was observed from the way he knocked himself against the furniture and made no effort to take food which was given to him that he was blind. For two hours he remained in this condition. Finally the blindness suddenly vanished and pussy was himself again. His was a case of hysterical paralysis, brought on by the intense emotion of his first mouse.

Hicks—Your wife is a mighty sensible woman, isn't she?

Wicks—Sure! She married me.—Boserville Journal.

## The Quick Delivery.

"There goes a man," observed a somewhat glib as he directed attention to a really looking individual who had just emerged from Europe, "whose efforts are devoted to constructing out cuts in business methods and in eliminating all time-consuming men and their propensities from his busy existence. He is a man of very few words."

"Some years ago this gentleman crossed the ocean and had a very unpleasant trip. One morning a sympathetic passenger offered him a lemon, expressing a sincere wish that it would give relief."

"The pale traveler seized the lemon, buried it viciously into the ocean and growled:

"This is a quicker way than the other."

## The Voice of Prudence.

Robert—old and black, and of no superfluous courage—had allowed his numerous fiery thoroughbred to get away from him at the stable door and go careering off across country.

"What was the trouble, Robert?" asked his master. "Were you afraid of Dixey?"

Robert shuffled his feet mutinously, and muttered something under his breath.

"Fraid? Ole Robert 'fraid? No, sir, I ain't 'fraid or any horse ever foaled," he replied, with great dignity. "But when he 'gits 'em ramp round 'em pull at de rope, sump'n 'im keeps a-whisperin' 'Tu'n 'im loose! 'Tu'n 'im loose! twel I let 'im go!'"

YOUTH'S COMPANION.

## Most Unkindest Cut.

With reference to the humor of country "society" reporting, Melville Stone of the Associated Press tells of the account of a wedding published in a Kansas paper.

The story, which described the marriage in the usual flowery adjectives, concluded with this surprising announcement:

"The bridegroom's present to the bride was a handsome diamond brooch, together with many other beautiful things in cut glass."—Harper's Weekly.

## Reassuring.

A tourist in Switzerland, who was about to make the ascent of a mountain, thought it best to ask some questions as to the capabilities of his guide.

"Is he a thoroughly skillful climber?" he asked of a hotel keeper, says Home Notes.

"I should say so," exclaimed the luncheon-keeper. "He has lost two parties of tourists down the mountain side and escaped without a scratch both times!"

## The More the Merrier.

Crafty Milliner—Really, Miss Passay the white leather on your hat makes you look at least five years younger.

Miss Passay—Well, you may—er—put a couple more white feathers on it.—Sacred Heart Review.

A certain theatrical manager of Chicago tells of an Irish policeman in that city possessing Dogberry-like traits.

On one occasion at midnight the custodian of the law overhauled a sleep-walker who was promenadeing a principal thoroughfare clad only in his night robes. When the officer had awakened the unfortunate man, placed him under arrest, and was leading him off to the station, the sleep-walker exclaimed with indignation:

"Surely you are not going to lock me up?"

"Surest thing you know?" airily responded the bluecoat.

"Why, man, I can't be held responsible for the predicament you find me in. I am a somnambulist!"

"Sure, it makes no difference what Chureen ye belong to," sharply returned the officer, "ye can't parade the streets of Chicago in your nightg!"

Mrs. Nagget—You don't love me as much as you used to.

Mr. Nagget—Think so?

Mrs. Nagget—No; you used to say I was worth my weight in gold, and—

Mr. Nagget—Well, you're not so stout as you used to be, you know.—Stray Stories.

Why is man born with the closed fist?

Because he wants to grasp everything.

**Historical and Genealogical.**  
**Notes and Queries.**  
In sending matter to this department the following rules must be absolutely observed:  
1. Names and dates must be clearly written.  
2. The full name and date of birth must be given.  
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Direct all communications to:  
Miss E. M. TILLEY,  
care Newport Historical Society,  
Newport, R. I.  
SATURDAY, AUGUST 19, 1904.

**NOTES.**  
**MATTHEW WEST**  
HIS  
**DESCENDANTS AND RELATIVES**  
WITH  
**NEW JERSEY PATENTS.**  
By Mrs. H. Ruth Cooke.

The above said Francis (5) Borden, Jr., had a grand uncle, Benjamin Borden, who married Abigail (Grover), daughter of James Grover Senr., of Middletown, N. J., and of their ten children was Joseph Borden, founder of Bordenstown, he settling in Burlington Co. N. J. in 1719, first buying March 3, 1724 105 acres of Samuel Farnsworth, who named his possessions Farnsworth's Landing, near what is now Point Breeze, which is near Crosswick Creek, located by Thomas Farnsworth in 1681, whose will was proved in 1683, and will of his wife Susannah proved Jan. 23, 1718, both of Chesterfield Township, at the time of making their wills, but Susannah leaves a legacy to Crosswick Monthly Meeting of Friends.

Mr. William Nelson on p. 323; Vol. 11, second series of N. J. Archives, says, the property passed to Joseph Douglass, and in 1792 to Abraham Hunt from whom to Stephen Sayre, high sheriff of London, Eng. And in 1818 Joseph Bonaparte, brother of Napoleon, having been disposed as King of Spain, acquired title to Point Breeze, which he held until 1844, living there. His grandson Count De Musguano next occupied it, and in 1850, the British consul, in Philadelphia, Henry Becket, purchased it. Now the priests of the congregation of the mission of St. Vincent de Paul possess it.

Joseph Borden in imitation of Farnsworth called his purchase Burden's Landing, his name then being Burden, but as Borden added acres to his first purchase from Farnsworth, it became known as Burden's Town, then as one word, Bordenstown, as his name had then been changed. He an important man at that date, as he started a stage line for passengers and goods from Perth Amboy, where the goods landed, from vessels, to Bordenstown, being part of the route from New York to Philadelphia.

His son Joseph Borden married Elizabeth (Watson), daughter of Marmaduke, and it was their daughter, Nancy Borden, who married Francis Hopkinson, born in Philadelphia in 1737, a lawyer, and a poet, lived in Bordenstown when the Revolutionary War broke out, was a member of Congress in 1776, a Signer of the Declaration of Independence, Sept. 1, 1776, and he died May, 1781. Francis was son of Thomas Hopkinson, an Englishman of brilliant accomplishments, who in 1786 married Mary Johnson, niece of Bishop of Worcester, England; Francis, their son, was baptized in Christ Church, Philadelphia, Nov. 12, 1787, aged 7 weeks. Francis Hopkins knew the Dutch language so well he made a translation of the Psalms in the same. (Hist. of Burlington and Mercer Counties p. 483).

In Swank's "History of Iron in All Ages" and: In 1722 Isaac Horner, Daniel Farnsworth and Joseph Borden commenced the erection of a "blooming" forge on west side of Black's Creek in Burlington Co., which creek runs between Mansfield and Chesterfield townships emptying into the Delaware at Bordenstown. February 1, 1723, the three proprietors conveyed the partly erected forge to Joseph Borden's son-in-law Thomas Potts, who came in ship "Shields", which brought so many to West Jersey, and the same day Potts conveyed one half to Col. Daniel Cox, and one fourth to John Allen of all the property connected with the forge. Next children of John Woolley and his first wife Mercy (Potter) were: 2. Ruth (3) Woolley, b. 23; 3. Mary (2) Woolley, b. 23; 4. Mary (2) Woolley, b. 23; 5. Mary (2) Woolley, b. 23; 6. Mary (2) Woolley, b. 23; 7. Mary (2) Woolley, b. 23; 8. Mary (2) Woolley, b. 23; 9. Mary (2) Woolley, b. 23; 10. Mary (2) Woolley, b. 23; 11. Mary (2) Woolley, b. 23; 12. 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